The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Butterfield Travels Incog. and Demands an Investigation.

Serious Illness of Robert J. Walker.

Brownlow Defines his Position in Regard to A. J.

Death of Gen. John E. Wool.

Exciting News from the Indian Country.

Spotted Tail Sends Big Mouth to the Happy Hunting Ground.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BUTTERFIELD DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Gen. Butterfield, the deposed Assistant Treasurer, at New York, came on here last Sunday night, incog., to endeavor to obtain a satisfactory adjustment of his difficulties. He represented that to be relieved now, with all the unjust suspicion which rest against him, would result in a great injury to him, unless the Government would give him an opportunity to prove the charges groundless. He asked that an investigation might be had, where the witnesses, pro and con, might be examined under oath, Bonfield having accepted mere statements of individuals not under oath. He said he had affidavits of all his assistants and clerks, proving that he did not use Government funds for speculation, and did not take advantage of official information for private gain. The Administration gave him no satisfaction, and he had decided to appeal to Congress for the appointment of a committee to go through the whole Wall-street operations, with power to send for persons and papers.

ROBERT J. WALKER

is much worse to-day and his relatives and friends have no longer any hope of his recovery. He is now nearly eighty years of age. His physicians can discover no specific disease, but say that his present condition is the result of old age and general debility arising therefrom.

MORTON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Senator Morton states there is no truth in the published report that he had a conversation with Secretary Boutwell in reference to finance, and did not recommend an increase of currency West and South.

Brownlow writes from Knoxville to an admirer in this city, under date of November 7, that he is no friend of Andy Johnson and the Democratic party, and that if he lives (which he seems to be in doubt of) to get to the Senate in December, his friends and enemies will find it out.

GEN. WOOL.

A dispatch was received at the War Department to-day announcing the death of Gen. John E. Wool at Troy, N. Y. As he is still on the rolls of the army as a retired Major General, his death will be announced to the army in general orders at once, and the usual mode of showing respect to his memory will be observed.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The case of the Tennessee railroad companies, now being argued before Justice Swayne, will close to-morrow. A. F. Berry, on behalf of the Government, will make the concluding argument. The decision will be reserved by the Judge until he can examine the case and have time to prepare his opinion.

THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

have now a less number of guests than during the summer, and within a few squares of Willard's can be counted over a hundred houses with signs out of rooms to let.

THE FRONTIER SERVICE.

Orders issued from the War Department indicate a demand for every available man that can be sent to the frontier. Nearly all recruiting officers have been directed to send their men to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and vicinity.

[To the Associated Press.]

AFFAIRS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. Poole, U. S. A., Indian Agent, dated Whetstone Agency, Dakota Territory, October 28th, reports that in consequence of intoxicating liquors brought there and sold or given to the Indians for some days previous more than the usual amount of drunkenness had prevailed, and as one of the results, Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brules, shot and killed Big Mouth, Chief of the Ogallalos, on the morning of October 28th. Much excitement prevailed, and it was feared more extended troubles would ensue. The Indians charge the whites with bringing liquor to the agency. Capt. Poole had asked the commanding officer at Fort Randall to send troops to the agency to guard public property and the lives of employes.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S CONTINGENT.

Minister Washburne, in a private letter, says he was surprised at the statement published in some of the papers of this country, that he had estimated $15,000 in gold for his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year. He says he has made no estimate whatever for any contingencies, but will limit himself to the amount allowed by the Department of State, which is $2,800.

MISSOURI SWAMP LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, a list of lands in Gentry county, Mo., selected and reported under the swamp grant of September 28th, 1850, of whose swampy character the State has presented proof, to obtain the indemnity provided by the act of March 2, 1855. The award accorded to said list will entitle the State of Missouri to locate 1,315 acres, in lieu of lands described in the list.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Robt. J. Walker has been unconscious for a day past. He may not survive throughout the night.

Hon. Amos Kendall is also very ill, with no prospect of recovery.

PITTSBURG.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies—The Reunion Question.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—An adjourned meeting of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian churches, which met in New York last May, convened in this city to-day.

THE OLD SCHOOL

met in the First church, and opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. W. M. Jacobus. Roll was called, and 186 were present. After devotional exercises, it was resolved, in the absence of the principals, that alternates be admitted to seats.

Dr. Musgrave moved that all matters requiring the concurrence of both assemblies be referred to the Committee on Conference.

Senator Drake, of Mo., read a report of the committee appointed to investigate the difficulties in connection with the Seminary at Chicago, congratulating the assembly on the amicable adjustment thereof. The report recommends that Dr. Willis, LL. D., be retained in McCormick's chair of Systematic Theology; that Cyrus G. McCormick be released from the payment of the fourth installment of $35,000 of his gift of $100,000 to the institution, and he be regarded as having fulfilled his obligations; that the three trustees elected by this assembly be requested to resign, and their places filled by persons acceptable to all parties.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A petition from the Presbytery of Colorado was referred.

Dr. Musgrove, of the Joint Committee of Union between the Old School and New School and United Presbyterian churches, reported that the meeting of the committee in Pittsburg in August adjourned *sine die*, contrary to request, that another meeting has been asked by the Presbyterians of the Old and New Schools, but Dr. Pressley declined to consent to any further consultation on the subject.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That rejoicing in the immediate reunion of the two Presbyterian bodies, so long separated, we would gladly hail a Pan-Presbyterian Union embracing all branches of the Presbyterian family holding to the same confession of faith and form of government.

Resolved, That until such desirable union be accomplished, we will gladly welcome to our church connection all congregations, pastors, and members embracing the doctrines of the confession.

Resolved, That all uniting with us may freely enjoy the privilege of using such songs of praise to Almighty God as their consciences dictate, as indeed is already allowed in the several congregations now in our communion.

A protest was received from the Board of Publication against the appropriation of its funds for litigation.

THE NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

met in the Third Church and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. P. H. Fowler.

After devotional exercises, the stated clerk reported that the whole number of Presbyteries connected with the body had voted favorably to the union; one hundred unanimously, three with one dissenting vote each.

Dr. Adams led in a prayer of thanksgiving. A committee was appointed to inform the other Assembly of this result.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A small amount of unfinished business of the May session was disposed of.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

In the evening a large union prayer meeting of the two Assemblies was held in the Third church. The report of the joint committee on reunion is expected to-morrow morning.

NASHVILLE.

The Convention Bill Hangs Fire—Prominent Delegates—A. J. Still on Hand—Important Ruling in the U. S. Court.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Convention bill still hangs fire in the Legislature, the point of discussion between the two houses being as to the number of delegates to compose the convention. The House in the original bill placed the number at 150; the Senate amended by reducing the number to 50. The House to-day refused to concur. A compromise is likely to be effected by making it 75. Some of the most prominent men in the State are being nominated as delegates.

Andrew Johnson was on the floor of the House to-day, listening attentively to the discussion on the Convention bill. It is reasonably certain he will be a delegate.

In the United States District Court to-day Judge Trigg made an important ruling in regard to the power of supervisors of internal revenue to examine witnesses touching violations of the internal revenue laws. The Judge decided that, under the forty-ninth section of the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, the Supervisor has the right to cause witnesses to come before him and be examined as to violations of the law to enable him to bring proceedings in court against violators of law, or against their property liable to seizure under said act, but that the moment proceedings are brought for a violation of law, and the matter as to said violations brought before the court, the right of the Supervisor to examine witnesses ceases.

EVANSVILLE.

Railroad Subscription Voted—Counterfeit Operator Arrested.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 10.—The citizens to-day voted to take $300,000 stock in the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah railroad, by about 850 majority.

Wm. Hedges, a well-known old citizen, has been arrested here for operating in counterfeit money.

CHICAGO.

Gov. Blaisdell and Party—The Red River Troubles—Smith Murder Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Gov. Blaisdell, of Nevada, and party, left for home this morning. The Governor has been here for several days and has received the cordial attentions of leading citizens. Yesterday he was cordially entertained by Gov. Bross. Lieut. General Sheridan and Gen. Augur were also of the party.

A special to the Tribune from St. Paul says a previous account telegraphed this morning on the strength of a private letter from Fort Garry that half breeds had opposed the entry of the new Governor to the new colony of Winnipeg is exaggerated. A mob of one hundred started to intercept the new Governor and prevent his entry, but the number diminished by desertion to fifty, who barricaded the road over which Governor McDougall was to pass, but on his arrival a short conference satisfied them that their demonstration was uncalled for. The mob then removed the barricade from his path and escorted him with every mark of respect to the capitol of his new dominion.

The evidence yesterday in the Rev. T. B. Smith murder trial, developed some new facts, brought out by Dr. Burlingame's testimony, which are considered damaging to Smith. The most important was the fact that the neck of Mrs. Smith had a livid appearance, as if some violence had been inflicted, but this was rebutted, to a certain extent, by the testimony of several other physicians, who testified that the livid appearance was the natural result of death by strangulation, and also of persons who die an unnatural death.

The testimony in the Rev. Isaac B. Smith's murder trial, at Geneva to-day, was closed on both sides. No important additional facts were elicited. It was agreed that counsel should speak on each side. Mr. Metzager, District Attorney, addressed the court on the part of the prosecution, and was followed by Col. Wilcox for the defense. Before he had finished, the court adjourned until to-morrow. The case will probably be given to the jury to-morrow evening or the following morning.

THE TURF.

The Memphis Trotting Races.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Owing to bad weather the attendance at the races to-day was again small.

Jockey Club purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats, three in five.

Grand Duchess	2	4	4
Big Bob Tail	5	3	2
Pat Cleburne			dis.
Victory	3	2	3
Corsican	1	1	1
Carnill's b. g. (aged) by Boston			dis.
Abou Beker	4	5	dis

Time, 1:53, 1:52¼, 1:53.

Corsican was the favorite by large odds.

Selling Race—Purse $400, dash of two miles for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500.

Morgan Scout	3
Bettie Bay	2
Little Mack	1
Donovan	4
Anelaide	5

Time, 3:55.

Donovan was favorite at large odds. Track heavy. The second race of yesterday was postponed till Monday. It is now raining, and it is probable others will be postponed.

CUBA.

Spanish Account of the Late Battle—Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The following is an official account of the battle lately fought in the Southern part of the Eastern Department: The Spanish troops, under command of Gen. Mendeguren, attacked the insurgent forces between the towns of Contrama Estre and Ralon. One hundred and twenty of the insurgents were killed and large numbers wounded and taken prisoners. Among the insurgents' killed are Gen. Tomaso, Capt. Gouchet, Henry Claviory, Chief of Staff, and Wm. Cronstrand, Gen. Jordan's Quartermaster.

The insurgent forces were driven beyond the town of Palopecado, and the Spanish troops now occupy positions held by the insurgents during the past year. The insurgent forces under Generals Yegas and Filipanis retreated north by way of Terabaca.

Arthur Casamjor, one of the rebel leaders was killed. The Bayamo Journal says Gen. Maso was killed, and that the Spanish troops have captured the insurgent hospital at Ramon.

THE DOMINION.

Sir Francis Hincks an M. P.—Huron and Ontario Ship Canal—Silver Exportation, etc.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Sir Francis Hincks has been elected to represent the County of Renfrew in the Dominion Parliament. The contest was very close and exciting.

In the House of Assembly last night the petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company was thrown out. Several members made strong appeals in its favor, but the ruling of the Speaker was sustained.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—General Wyndham had an entertainment last night. Prince Arthur was present.

The oatmeal mills, owned by Mr. Towns, in Montreal, burned. Loss $10,000.

Shipment of silver under Weir's exportation movement has again commenced.

CINCINNATI.

Youthful Suicide—Cutting Affray—Street Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—George Lamb, a youthful German, committed suicide by hanging this morning. Cause, temporary insanity, induced by illness.

Charles Lotz cut John Becker in an affray at Camp Washington this forenoon. The latter will die. Lutz was arrested. Both parties are butchers.

Much excitement in the city owing to Mr. Nesmith, projector of a street railroad route, tearing up pavements and laying the track along parts of the line where he would be enjoined if working in the day time. A large force of men and teams are at work by light of bonfires.

THE PACIFIC.

Steamboat Subsidy—The China Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to draft a memorial urging Congress to grant an additional subsidy to the steamship company to enable it to perform semi-monthly trips to Japan and China; also expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Gov. Low as Minister to China, and petitioning that the mission be made first-class.

BOSTON.

Wife Murder—Fraudulent Bounty Claim.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Wm. O'Hara was committed to jail to-day charged with the murder of his wife by beating.

In the United States District Court, Thomas Curley, of Salem, was fined $1,000, and imprisoned until paid, for attempting to collect a bounty claim of $100 in the name of Patrick Doyle.

Opening of the Swarthonian College.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The final opening of the Swarthmore College took place this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Samuel Willetts, John D. Huycks, of New York, Edward Parish, President of the College, Wm. Dorsey and Lucretia Mott. The institution was built by Huycks as a branch of the Society of Friends, but pupils are not confined to members of the persuasion. Both boys and girls are to be educated.

Funeral of Admiral Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The funeral of Admiral Stewart was an imposing display. The streets were crowded with spectators. The procession was about one mile long, and included the first division of the Pennsylvania militia. At Arnoldson Cemetery the burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Tago, Rector of Christ Church, Episcopal. During the afternoon business was almost entirely suspended.

New Hampshire Constabulary Act.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—Returns from 61 towns on the question of the adoption of the State Constabulary Act give 3,063 yeas to 5,875 nays. It will be defeated by at least two to one.

Fire.

TAUNTON, Nov. 10.—The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Manufactory, Potter's Machine Shop, and Cusham & Coggeshall's Tack Works were totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $35,000; insurance unknown.

NEW YORK.

Commodore Vanderbilt Immortalized in Bronze.

And Glorified over the Left in the Stock Exchange.

Commander Higgins Makes an Explanation.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The unveiling of the Vanderbilt statue to-day developed a vast personal dislike to the Commodore. Throughout the city there was a general outburst of feeling against the railroad king, and the ceremonies were mainly attended by street boys, corner loafers and third-rate politicians. Even among these it was considered monstrous for a man to spend $800,000 so as to get an immense bronze monument. Numerous questions were asked among the crowd why the Commodore did not build with so much money, lodging houses for working-men.

THE VEIL LIFTED.

While the ceremonies were progressing this afternoon the brokers had an exciting time on Wall street, where they unveiled a mock statue. It stood in the gallery of the long room. It was a tall and dignified statue, concealed from view by a curtain. Its body was covered with a sheet; one arm with dignity across the chest, while the other, whose hand was protected by a boxing-glove, sustained a watering-pot emblazoned with the consolidation price of Central "207." Ranged around the statue were the master of ceremonies, dignitaries of the street, orator and poet of the day, eight choristers in black with white gloves, and a few brokers. Never was there such a scene; the pit-way was filled to its utmost with a crowd of brokers, among whom were many of the prominent men of Wall street. As the Chairman, Mr. E. H. Vanschaik, stepped forward to make his opening address, a beautiful bouquet (a cabbage), scientifically cut, was handed to him, and he proceeded to deliver an address. As he ceased, a gentleman solemnly arose, and, reading from a sheet of legal cap paper, said: "In the name of the United States and Buenos Ayres, and of the Supreme Court, I enjoin you from further proceedings in this proceeding in this matter." He was put off the gallery for daring to read an injunction.

A gentleman who was introduced, a Mr. Black, delivered an impressive address, mainly devoted to the beauties and uses of water, not only as a beverage, but as a means of increasing prices. He said "He had always known that some liquids would make a man see double, but it remained for Commodore Vanderbilt to prove to the world that water, plain, simple water, was sufficient to double the price of stocks. Commodore Vanderbilt had started as a waterman, and water had been the Central idea of his life."

The statue was here unveiled amidst uproarious cheering.

COMMODORE HIGGINS,

of the Hornet, the late commander of the cruiser Cuba, repudiates the insinuation cast upon his action in bringing his vessel into the port of Wilmington in the most emphatic manner, and courts an investigation in every particular act in connection with his action in the matter. He states, and all his officers uphold the assertion, that the stress of weather and shortness of the supply of coal alone induced this movement; that it was, in fact, a matter of imperative necessity that induced this course of action.

THE MONEY MARKET

is easy on call, but continues stringent for commercial paper. Good indorsed paper and prime single names range from 12@24 per cent. Capitalists and banks are lending their money on call at low rates, to be ready for an emergency.

THE BOND MARKET

fell off toward the close, when it was quite heavy.

GOLD

was firmer. After the board adjourned the quotations were 126¾@127.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavier and lower, but rallied in the afternoon, and fell off toward the close. At the close a very depressed feeling existed.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Beeves—receipts of 768 head; market no better; 300 cattle remain unsold; good fat steers were considered well sold at 15c.

Sheep and lambs—receipts of 2,600 head; firmer feeling, without change in price. Lambs ranged at 6¾@7¾c; sheep 4@6¾c.

Swine—Receipts of 2,882 head; market same as at the close yesterday. Sales of six car loads at 10¾@10½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour closed with some speculative feeling for a rise; prices were very firm; sales were about four thousand barrels, and nearly equalled the receipts.

Wheat closed very buoyant; shippers are becoming alarmed lest the supplies would prove deficient, and are disposed to buy ahead of the present.

Corn fully 3 cents better; sales of 95,000 bushels Western mixed at $1 04@1 07.

Oats firmer for prime, but poor qualities did not do well.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork more active, prices better and a general strong tone prevailing; sales of 500 bbls old mess at $29 50, cash.

Lard, on the spot, more active, owing to increased offerings. Feeling quite firm for future delivery and quite buoyant at the close; 18¾c for fair, bid for January, and 17c generally asked.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull and prices steady; Rio 13¾@17¾c. Sugars—Raw continues to sell moderately, but prices are barely sustained; fair to good refining, 10¾@11¾c.

HOPS.

The pause in the market continues; quotations are reduced 2c.

FREIGHTS.

Dull and drooping. Tonnage on the berth increasing in quantity. Shipments limited to Liverpool by sail 600 bbls flour, 2s 6d; by steam, 200 tons lard, 40s; wheat, 10s 1d, decline, and by sail, 1,000 bbls flour, 3s.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF THE LILIAN.

NEW YORK, November 10.—It is stated that the Cuban steamer Lilian was released at Nassau on the 19th of last month, but was not allowed to take coal. Capt. Harris put to sea, burning the woodwork of the cabin for fuel. He met two schooners laden with coal, and, while taking it aboard, the British gunboat Lapwing came up and fired some twenty shots at her, and then took the Lilian into Nassau. Again she was seized by British authority and pillaged. The men, who were on a key, were taken off the schooners, but were seized by the Lapwing, taken to Nassau, and released. They have made their way to points on our coast, where they are being cared for by the Cuban Junta. The Lilian is still at Nassau.

INCOME RETURNS.

The Times says that Commissioner Delano has resolved that the income returns of last year shall have a thorough overhauling. To this end the officers have been detailed to do special duty, and are now at work in the leading cities of the country. Their advent in this city is creating quite a sensation among those who have learned how to live in brown stone houses, and keep handsome equipage without possessing any income. We trust that the investigation will be a thorough expose. The merchant or banker who deliberately defrauds the Government on his income return is not a whit better than he who defrauds it on whisky and tobacco. When it comes to be understood that every doubtful return is to be investigated, and that the inquiry will not necessarily end with the filing of the return in the Assessor's office, the receipts of the Government from this source will be largely increased, and no doubt next year will witness an increase of revenue from incomes of not less than ten millions of dollars.

INAUGURATION OF THE VANDERBILT STATUE.

The bronze statue which surmounts the western front of the new Hudson River railroad depot, on Hudson street, and which is intended to illustrate the life and services of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was unveiled at one o'clock to-day, in presence of an immense throng of citizens. Bishop Jones made a prayer, after which Mayor Hall delivered a short address, William Ross Wallace read a poem, and a benediction was pronounced. A collation was partaken of, and the assemblage dispersed.

A MOCK CEREMONY

of a similar nature was performed in the Stock Exchange.

A MORMON TEMPLE

is to be erected in this city within the coming year. This building will cost five hundred thousand dollars. It is to be a house of reception for Mormon emigrants from Europe and a resting place for traveling brethren of the United States.

THE NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER.

State Senator C. J. Folger will enter upon the duties of Assistant Treasurer as soon as the examination of officers of the sub-Treasury Department are completed.

A NEW PUBLIC MARKET

is to be erected, at the cost of one million dollars, on the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

JUDGMENT

was found in the United States District Court to the amount of $340,000 by Judge Blatchford against the Cunard steamer Russia for sinking the Australian ship Figlia-Maggiore in this harbor.

BOUNTY SWINDLER.

John S. Bliss was before no less than three United States Commissioners to-day, charged with defrauding different parties, soldiers of the late war, of their bounties. No result was reached in either case.

EXPORTS

from this port the last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $4,901,570.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Free Trade Movement in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—The free-traders held a meeting here this evening. Much interest was manifested by the audience in the eloquent speeches delivered by Professor Perry, General Brinkenhoof, and Mahlon Sands.

Prof. Perry stated he had learned that the cost of producing pig iron in Missouri is only twenty-three dollars a ton, and yet, owing to the tariff, the consumer is made to pay forty dollars. Iron ore there is of 95 per cent. purity, while in Scotland it is of but 3 per cent. purity, and yet the American iron master, with this great advantage and the protection of distance, asks for a tariff. The iron of Missouri is so pure that horse shoes have been made from it without smelting. Salt also, he said, can be produced at Saginaw so cheaply that the manufacturers ask for no duty, and assert that if the Onondago salt monopoly could be broken up they would then supply the West at fair prices.

Gen. Brenkerhoof denied that free trade would injure manufactures as a whole, and asserted that a free, raw material would benefit them more than any amount of protection. The removal of the duty on pig iron would cause the building of additional railroads, sufficient to employ all the laborers at present engaged in making pig iron. Free trade will decrease the cost of living, and increase the demand for labor.

NEW ORLEANS.

Masonic Lodge of Sorrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The Grand Consistory of Louisiana, composed of Masons of the 32d Degree Scottish Rite, are holding a lodge of sorrow this evening at the Church of the Messiah, in honor of the deceased illustrious members of the order. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Albert Pike, opened the ceremonies, and several members pronounced eulogies.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

An Undeveloped Source of Wealth.

We publish the following editorial article from the Cincinnati Commercial as presenting in the most concise and graphic manner the arguments why Louisville should vote the $150,000 which the Kentucky River Improvement Company ask of her. Our readers will see that fourteen counties are interested in this enterprise, and their friendship may be secured by this subscription. More than $100,000 in goods are bought in Louisville for the single iron foundry which is in operation now in Estill county—good interest on an investment of $150,000. A large and constantly increasing trade may be thus secured. But above all Cincinnati must not be allowed to conciliate our people at our expense by contrasting her lavish disposition to promise with any refusals on our part to perform. We earnestly call on the Board of Aldermen to submit the subscription to a vote. The amount is so small that Cincinnati may raise it by private subscription. And it is high time that Louisville should inaugurate the policy of aiding and conciliating the people of the State, especially when she can do it so cheaply as in the present case:

We again call the attention of our merchants and manufacturers who have or expect to have, a Kentucky trade, to the propriety of giving material assistance to the work of extending slackwater navigation to the sources of the Kentucky river. Five locks and dams are now in the stream, and ten more are needed to make it navigable for tugs and barges the entire year, as far up as Proctor, in Owsley county, which is in the very heart of the vast mineral wealth of the Cumberland Mountains. A very liberal charter has been obtained from the Kentucky Legislature, and a company organized thereunder, with Moreau Brown, of Nicholasville, as President. Under his very energetic and intelligent management, the counties along the line of the river have subscribed $775,000 to the completion of the work. The county of Clark, it is expected, will give $75,000, and the city of Louisville $150,000. These additional contributions make the handsome sum of $1,000,000, and it is made certain that the work will be completed in the best manner. In fact, two additional locks have been put under contract, and the material for their construction is now being prepared. The probabilities are that this improvement will exercise a more important influence on the future of Kentucky than her railway system, as it will secure beyond doubt the development of the magnificent mineral resources along her eastern border. The region penetrated by the stream abounds in valuable timber, limestone, lead, salt, coal, and almost inexhaustible quantities of iron-ore of an excellent quality. It is said by competent judges to be equal in tenacity to the iron of Norway and Sweden. All that can be put into market with present facilities is used by a Chicago firm for the manufacture of car-wheels. The river from Proctor down washes the borders of fourteen counties, and is the natural outlet for the commerce of as many more, passing through the heart of the famed bluegrass region in its course from the mountains to the Ohio river, a few miles below our city. By a wise liberality, our business men can secure a highly profitable commerce with the people of the Kentucky-river region.

By the census of 1860 these fourteen counties had a population of 150,772. Their estimated area in square miles is 4,160. They produced, in 1860, 1,907,701 pounds of tobacco, 5,056,234 pounds of hemp, 28,550 tons of hay, 2,230 tons of pig metal, and large quantities of live stock and cereals. Within the current year one of the largest furnaces in America has been completed in Estill county, and a railroad finished from the works to the river, a distance of about six miles. These works give employment to about fifteen hundred hands, and the company having them in charge expect to produce ten thousand tons of pig iron per annum. They are now paying their employes wages at the rate of $230,000 per year, about three-fifths of that sum in goods, mostly purchased in Louisville, and the balance in money. This is but a beginning of the vast business free labor will develop in the mountains of Kentucky. There lies her greatest wealth. An engineer of enlarged experience says that when the locks and dams on the Kentucky river are all completed, coal in any quantities demanded can be delivered at the wharf in Louisville for less than ten cents per bushel. These are his figures.

Expense of mining per bushel	3c.
Incidental expenses for tracks, lights and hauling, per bushel	1c.
Delivering in barges at the river, per bush.	½c.
Tolls to the Kentucky River Improvement Company, per bushel	1c.
Towing barges to and from Louisville, per bushel	2c.
Depreciation in value of barges, robes, &c., per bushel	1c.
Royalty to owner of land	1c.
Total cost per bushel	9½c.

The difference in the cost of delivering Kentucky river freight at Cincinnati or Louisville will be scarcely appreciable. Freights by rail from this city to Central Kentucky are higher than from here to New York. We are interested in making the cost of our products as light as possible to those who consume them. The wealth and somewhat luxurious habits of the people of Central Kentucky make them valuable customers for those lines of costly goods upon which the largest profits are made. Kentucky is now fast awakening from her former lethargy, and great exertions are being made to develop and cheapen her transportation. Our action in voting ten millions to a railway that we expect to push through the State shows we are not indifferent spectators to the business we have with Kentucky and other States south of her, but we might also advantageously manifest it by investing in the river improvement suggested. If we do nothing Louisville will probably secure such an interest in the company as will enable her to discriminate against us, and secure a trade we cannot well afford to lose. The prospect of developing a fine mineral region, whose valuable products can be landed at our doors by the cheapest of all inland transportation, and at the same time establish a lasting competition with the railroad monopolies now controlling Kentucky commerce at extravagant charges, and thus cheapen our wares to our customers, is too attractive to be treated with indifference.

"Body Snatching."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The public have been justly excited because of recent desecrations of consecrated burial-grounds, and the guilty have escaped, while the innocent have been accused and tacitly condemned.

The medical profession are improperly held responsible for acts which they abhor and condemn, and in their behalf I protest against such judgment. Private graves are held sacred and the natural feelings of surviving friends appreciated by honorable physicians as well as by the most sensitive and susceptible of the community. Some colleges may resort to desperate means for desperate purposes, but there are others recognizing mutual obligations between themselves and society, and the conductors of which would rather see their institutions in ashes than violate the sanctity of the private gardens of the dead. Of them is one possessing as great facilities for anatomical pursuits as any college in the United States, and that one is the Louisville Medical College. "MORE ANON."

FOREIGN.

Continued Fenian Agitation in England and Ireland.

Difficulty of the Irish Land Question.

A French Journalist on the Situation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

EXCITEMENT ON THE FENIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is still considerable excitement in Ireland on the question of the imprisoned Fenians. Dispatches received from Dublin to-day state that last evening, during the meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association and amnesty committee, a number of men went into the rooms of the latter and smashed the lamps, destroyed the furniture, and purloined important records, and committed numerous other outrages. No arrests were made.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times to-day repeats that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty. But if the ministry are unable to cope with it what must be said of their courage and statesmanship? They are strong beyond all experience. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in the resolution to stand by the ministry in support of any thorough, searching, workman-like attempt to cure the long-standing evil of Irish discontent. The Government have the power if only their courage is equal to their power. High fortunes are before them if their minds are equal to their fortunes.

THE AMNESTY AGITATION.

The Central Fenian Amnesty Committee ask Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until Fenian prisoners are released. Their object in making this demand is to reduce the revenue of the government, and at the same time provide means for keeping up the amnesty agitation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Suez, regrets that the opening of the canal could not have been delayed a few months. He fears that the passage of large ships will not be free from risk, and he states that the granite pillars of the viaduct are badly cracked, but thinks the injuries not sufficient to prevent traffic.

BANKING.

A further advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England is probable. The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1881.

THE TURF.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—At the Liverpool races to-day Sefton Handicap for three-year-olds and upward was won by Mr. J. Saxon's b. g. Plenipotentiary, three years old.

SCOTLAND.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE SITUATION AT HOME.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 10.—M. Prevost Paradol the eminent French journalist, delivered a lecture here last night in which he made the following pointed allusions to the political situation in his own country: He said centralization had lately been the tendency of the public men of France, but that policy has lost credit. It is felt that the executive is too powerful. Its privileges must be curtailed; liberty must be given to the burroughs, and Deputies must be freed from the arbitrary rule of Prefects. He also thought neighboring Deputies should unite and elect members of the Senate.

SPAIN.

MARKED HONOR TO SICKLES.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—In the Cortes yesterday President Reviro paid marked respect to General Sickles, the American Minister, by visiting him in the diplomatic gallery.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

During the sitting Deputy Mosave asserted that filibusters had their headquarters in Paris and London, with ramifications in Madrid; that they made a business of disseminating telegraphic reports calculated to injure Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired that dispatches be immediately telegraphed to Captain General DeRodas assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere.

THE COLONIES.

Minister Becrerea replied to Spain that he would sustain and defend himself at home and abroad. Her sovereignty in the colonies, as well as on the continent, would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had just received official telegrams from Havana which announced that the insurrection in the Island of Cuba was diminishing.

TOPETE RESIGNS

The Official Gazette publishes to-day the formal announcement of the resignation of Admiral Topete as Minister of Marine. Gen. Prim, in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the department until his successor is appointed.

MORE INTRIGUES.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—It is rumored that a letter has been received by the government from Gen. Dulce, exposing intrigues of high personages with the Duke of Montpensier. The letter also warns the government that the Unionists will appeal to arms if the Duke is not accepted as a candidate for the throne.

GENOA'S CHANCES.

Reports received from Lisbon state that the moderates who fled to that city from Spain are purchasing arms and making other preparations for a rising in their interest in Spain. Up to the present moment 154 deputies to the Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genoa for King, and, in addition, 24 deputies, now absent, have agreed in writing to support his claims.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

The Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 10,000 troops to Cuba in December.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The city is entirely tranquil. There were several electoral meetings yesterday and last evening. The demonstrations were made in favor of Henri Rochefort, but there was no public disturbance.

METALLIC CURRENCY.

M. Mamne, the Minister of Finance, advises the introduction of 25-franc pieces into the metallic currency of the country.

RUSSIA.

CHOLERA IN KIEF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The cholera is raging with severity in the city of Kief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10—Evening.—Consols for money 93¾; account, 93¾; 5-20 bonds, '62, 83¾; do '65, 82¾; do '67, 83¾; 10-40's, 78; Erie's, 20; Illinois, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾. Paris Bourse quiet; rentes 71f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton lower, closing steady. Middling uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales of 10,000 bales. Wheat—California white, 10s; red Western No. 2, 8s 9d@8s 10d; winter, 9s 10. Flour—Western 22s 6d. Corn—Mixed 29s@29s 3d for European; Oats 2s 8d. Peas 43s. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 85s. Lard 74s 6d. Cheese 63s 6d. Bacon 7s for new. Spirits—Petroleum 11d; refined, 1s 8¼d. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine, 27s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Tallow 46s 3d. Sugar 40s.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—The steamship South America, from Quebec, has arrived.

BALTIMORE.

Damages Awarded—Western Emigrants.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Margaret Beck and four children, colored, were awarded $17,000 damages against the Northern Central Railroad—the husband and father having been killed on that road.

Sixty emigrants from North Carolina, consisting of men, women and children, passed through Baltimore last night for Iowa and other Western homes.

M. Philippeaux's experiments on the regeneration of limbs have been repeated by Milne-Edwards, who has described some new results in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences. His early experiments on reptiles prove that if the limbs of a newt be cut off, the scapula or ilium being left behind, the limbs will be reproduced; but if the scapula is removed, the limb is never reproduced. His recent experiments with fishes give similar results. If the fin-rays of a fish be cut off, they will be reproduced; but if the part corresponding with the scapula be removed, no reproduction will take place.

A safety car-wheel, which, it is claimed, will prevent railroad accidents, has recently been exhibited in New York. The invention is reported as consisting of an axle, with two wheels attached to either end. These wheels run on both sides of the rail, but they do not touch if except where the surface of the inner wheel rolls on the top of the rail. The bevel of the wheels is such that when a car is off the track the outer wheels force it on again, since they cannot leave the track so long as there are any sound rails.

"A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE."

Horace Greeley vs. Jenkins—All About that Affair in Philadelphia—A Frightful Attack on "Our Best Society."

There is in America a dreadful and mysterious presence called of the vulgar High Life. Exactly what this strange fashion is, perhaps, only Jenkins can explain. But we infer that it includes a very grandiose of Jockey Club and Coaching. Wearers dignity exalted beings, who ride when others walk, who wear velvet for cloth, who have ice-cream every day for dinner, who come late to concerts, who, in short, are shining members of that fine aristocracy, peculiar to our dear, our native land, whose foundations are laid broad and deep in the everlasting rock of money, which represents the social and aesthetic worth of money, and which is entitled to all the dignities and honors which money can bestow.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

Of it are those charming young women who dine in full dress at the table d'hote of Stetson's or the Union, and waltz in the public ball-room with any man who asks the cheap privilege. Of it are the wealthy curled darlings of the nation, who keep a spanking team at Long Branch, and, inviting a girl to drive, smoke a cigar at her side; who stare a pretty woman out of countenance and turn to look after her on the avenue; who are bossey in talk and much given to jewelry; whose ambition it is to color a meerschaum, to resemble the British Guardsmen of Ouida's novels, and to have the reputation among men of being a dangerous fellow among women, by Jove. Of it are the Mothers who labor and fret to hold the girls in training for the Matrimonial market, and who handicap their neighbor's girls with invented frailties to keep the running even; to whom conspicuousness is eminence, and notoriety fame. Of it are the Fathers, who, having forgotten the man in the money-maker, look upon a daughter as a costly young person whose expenses some other money-maker will, in the course of nature, one day assume. Of it is that brazen horde of the Unmannerly to whom half the pleasure of a German or a *Soiree Dansante*—there are no Dancing parties in High Life—is the rapture of seeing the affair described at length in the Household Daybook, or the Evening Tom Tit, or else the Stage, at The Most Brilliant Event of the Season, or Reunion Among Our Fashionables, or The Carnival of Terpsichore, or Festivities of the Upper Ten, but under whatever name smelling as sweet as millinery, Bloom of Youth, patchouli and personalities. Of it, above all, its priest and prophet, its incense-bearer and its herald, its troubadour and little foot-page, is Jenkins—Jenkins, the omnipresent, the untiring, the devoted, the reverent, the minute, the eloquent, the rapturous, the irrepressible; Jenkins who has the receipt of fern-seed to walk invisible; Jenkins who adds Eastern splendor to Oriental magnificence.

JENKINS.

What abuse an excellent and eminent dignitary of a prosperous church may have heaped afore time on lock-defying and area-sneaking J. we know not. But, whatever virtuous slight and snub he dealt, he has been most dreadfully remembered therefor. The amiable prelate had a daughter to whom came a warrior bold, whose arms, till now some forgotten number of moons wasted, had used their dearest action in the tented field. That warrior laid his wife and won that daughter. There was nothing in this to give us pause. Unkind Fate dooms the tenderest of fathers to give up the most filial of daughters when the predestinate lover comes a-wooing. And the tenderest of fathers, from Minnehaha's up and down, has lamented in more or less audible and metrical fashion, rejoiced unselfishly in the larger happiness of the departing maiden, and crowned the youthful pair with his blessing. Why this tempered melancholy, this shadowed joy, should be made a mock of in the interest of the commonalty, save to feed fat some ancient grudge of Jenkins, we cannot guess. But mocked it is, and that most coarsely.

THE WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

In public print, and without opportunity for refutation, this libeler attaints the simple gownsman of belonging to High Life. With fat capitals he proclaims "Wedding in High Life." As if that were not injury enough he appends two columns of impertinent and unkind bosh concerning Bishop —— and Mrs. Bishop —— [we wonder that he did not elegantly and politely write Mr. and Mrs. Bishop ——], and Miss —— and Miss Libbie —— and Miss Ida ——. Of course he writes the names in full. No scruple of delicacy hinders his great revenge. He has stomach for it all, has Jenkins. He relates how the bridegroom enlisted in the war as a private, how the influence of his "present father-in-law" enabled him to stalk through the list of non-commissioned positions," how, again, the influence of that potential and then post-poned relative enabled him to be breveted major and lieutenant-colonel, how still again, the same beneficent lover of his kind, kindly honoring before maturity the filial drafts of his impending kinsman, enabled him to obtain a professorship in a certain college, and how, once more, this paternal horn of plenty, not to speak it profanely, shook down on him a consulate, all ripe and asking to be swallowed. Jenkins, thus minute, willfully leaves the impression, studies to leave it, that the "happy bridegroom" is a limp and inert ornament of high life, who graciously consents to be boosted, if society will pardon the expression, into all manner of desirable crotches in the tree of time. We have no doubt, personally, that the young man is the most energetic and determined of his sex. But, even from the stand-point of Jenkins, we submit that a person who has "stalked through a list," has achieved what no son of Adam ever did before him, and is entitled, by virtue of that pre-eminence, to makeservants of servants of his brethren until tapped on the shoulder by that fell-sergeant, death, who alone could outstalk him.

HOW HE FLATTERS ALL THE SECTS.

We should have mentioned that this Wedding in High Life "aroused a state of sensational enthusiasm ordinarily permissible only under spiritual movements or amid the emotional inspirations of camp-meetings and religious revivals." [We should greatly have preferred giving this information in English, as is our custom, but no one in our office was found capable of understanding the extraordinary dialect in which it was written.] Moreover, "all creeds were represented. Baptists and Catholics, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Universalists and Methodists, Jews, infidels and idolators, white and black, old and young, male and female, Americans, Europeans, Asiatics and Africans, all alike flocked to witness, etc., etc."

FIENDISH MALIGNITY OF JENKINS.

If Jenkins could be believed—which, as he sets down all in malice, we know he cannot—this state of things would be a curious revelation of the vacuity of mind of the modern Philadelphians, who, having nothing to do and less to think of, rush off to a church to assist at a wedding to which not one of them was invited, and pound and batter the doors to get in. Why, this is more appalling than the mobs of the Faubourg St. Antoine in the revolution. For this is at our own doors, as it were, and these are the weak, piping times of peace. It is a record of the civilization of a sister city only paralleled in that historic report of the authentic British traveler who, being asked to describe the manners and customs of certain Islanders, wrote, "Manners they have none, and their customs are disgusting." And where, O where were the Unitarians and the Mohammedans, the Parsees, and the followers of Buddh, the Swedenborgians, and Miller's Saints? Where was the gentle Polynesian, or that isolated savage tribe known as the Moyamensing Repeaters? Had they all torn off in a body, banishing umbrellas, and crying "amok, amok," to a funeral at the other end of the town, to which equally they were not invited, and were they banging down the doors of the House of Mourning with equal energy? Royal Jenkins, speak! Let us not burst in ignorance; but tell!

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

All the invited gentlemen, even the President, wore a remarkable article of dress, usually black, called "pants," whose use is not described; but as one guest is reported as entering "with his right hand thrust deep in his 'pants' pocket," we take it to be some useful if not necessary garment. The costumes of the ladies are given with conscientious fidelity, to the color of their shoe-laces and the number of their corsets. All but one. Once our peeping Tom failed us. 'Tis not in mortals to command success, but he did more, Sempronius—he deserved it. The distinguished Somebody wore black. "His lady,"—courtly Jenkins!—"had a dark suit the particulars of which our reporter was unable to gather." Unable, mind! After the ceremony, which was really performed, notwithstanding that the attention of the ladies was distracted by the howling mob, and that of the gentlemen by that new toy, their "pants,"—and during which "the bridegroom recited the formula without the prompting of the clergyman, distinctly enunciating," (which was certainly a remarkable triumph of memory and elocution, the "formula" being fully two lines long, and Jenkins, though he hates him, insists on doing him that much admiring justice,) the bridal train left the church, but Mr. and Mrs. Bishop went over to the pew in which sat Mr. and Mrs. President Grant, and — talked! Jenkins here audibly flops down on his knees in the presence of majesty, and relates, with bated breath, that the President and Mrs. Grant *sat*, but Senator —— and General —— *stood!* Whereupon we feel bound, in the interests of elegant literature, to think of a historic parallel for this august spectacle, but can't. Charles the First holding Van Dyke's pencils comes the nearest to it. But there is the difficulty of deciding which represents monarch and which artist. Besides, it might have been Francis and Andrew de Sarto after all. So, duly abashed, we follow the wedding party home, but are grieved to find that those dreadful Philadelphia "people of all creeds, and people of none," must have broken into the supper-room before us; for, though by what we must be allowed to consider a direct interposition of Providence, "the supplies held out till midnight," "unceasing assaults were kept up on the salads, ices, etc., etc.," "renewed attacks, etc., etc." Nothing better could be expected of Jews and infidels, of course, but decent people could not surely be so rude, not to say greedy. As for the presents, "the display of silverware alone was as great as can be found in many stores claiming to be largely in the business, etc., etc." "The presents were all carded with the names of the givers," whereon follows an inventory of articles with "the names of the givers," and nothing omitted but a price list, which mistake is evidently a blunder of the printer.

AN UNNUMBERED MULTITUDE.

We have been forced to omit unnumbered gems of thought and flowers of feeling, as our model would describe his own sentences. But what is here printed will serve as the text to our sermon. Are we reading of Yahoos or of the fine American of the year of Grace '69? Can we call ourselves civilized while Jenkins goes unwhipped of justice, nay, paid of vanity? This wedding was meant to be a sweet and beautiful family festival. It has been made to seem an ostentatious and tasteless pageant. The American of high life thinks it a fine thing to read such an account as this in the papers. It smacks to him of fashionable intelligence, and the Court Journal. Thomas Jefferson be praised that we can never have the complement of a court journal in this country, but this paste imitation of it is worse than the real thing. A titled aristocracy, living, in a sense, on the people, is in a way, the property of the people, and cannot keep itself out of type. But an American citizen belongs wholly to himself. The public, which pays two cents for its morning scandal, acquires thereby no valid title to know whether his wife cleans her gloves or asks the French Minister to dinner, nor whether his daughter has seven dozen solid spoons on her wedding-day, or not even a plated fork. With great accessions of wealth in the last years there has come a certain vulgar publicity of living, which, while it may make the unthinking admire, cannot but make the judicious grieve. For the security and privacy and simplicity of home are the best possession of a people who have no barriers of caste to protect them from the encroachments of an undesired, uninvited, unsensitive multitude. And when Jenkins opens wide the door and invites the multitude to enter, it is not benefitted by what it sees, and the sacred Household Gods veil their faces and turn away.

Notice to Dress-makers—Cut This Out.

Our Prices for the Celebrated "G. F." Black Velvet Ribbons

—ARE—

No. 1, 27c; 1½, 45c; 1¾, 55c; 1¾, 60c; 2, 70c; 2¼, 75c; 2½, 85c; 2¾, 90c; 3, 95c; 4, $1 25; 4½, $1 45; 5, $1 60; 6, $2 2; 8, $2 75; 10, $2 30; 12, $3 90; 16, $4 75.

These are lower than the same goods can be had at wholesale, as reference to price list will show. To be had only at

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

Successors to R. Cunningham, 154 Market street.

RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Black and Colored Plushes,
26-inch Lyons Mantilla Velvets at $8, worth $12;
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Broche, Paisley, and Vienna Shawls; Stella, Cashmere, and Wool Shawls,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Real Vienna Empress Kids at $1.
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Merino Suits for Children just received.
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You will find the largest and cheapest stock in this city at

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NO. 144 MARKET ST.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

[illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, and no extra charge [illegible]

Patients treated in all parts of the United States by mail or express. [illegible]

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Lupin's Tamese Cloths, Lupin's Mignonette Crapes,
Lupin's 3-4 & 6-4 Wool Delaines, Lupin's Crape Marets, [illegible]
Grout's Superior English Crapes,
Grout's Veils and Collars,
Lupin's Black Long and Square Shawls, at
W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S
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GREAT BARGAINS!

From this day on I will sell AT and BELOW COST, for the next ten days, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Trimmings and Fancy Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Guipure Lace, Fringes, Cord and Tassel, Buttons, Belting, Ladies' Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Combs, Brushes, and other articles appertaining to the business. All goods not sold by the 15th inst. will be sold at public auction.

J. SHAUBLIN,
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OFFER

100 pcs black Alpacas, double-faced, superb quality, at 75c, worth $1.
100 pcs Bonjour's fine Empress Cloths at 65c, worth 85c.
100 pcs colored Pacific Alpacas at 25c, worth 35c.

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SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the results of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

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It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

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OUTLET TO THE SEABOARD.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Air-line Railroad.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The COURIER-JOURNAL, with its great and well-earned influence, can do very much toward convincing the people of Louisville of the absolute necessity which will exist for the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Norfolk road as soon as Cincinnati shall have constructed the road to Chattanooga. That Cincinnati will build that road is as certain as that she is unwilling for Louisville to control her communication with the South. The proper authorities in Louisville have once refused even to submit the question of aiding the Norfolk road to the citizens, apparently not regarding the matter of sufficient importance to justify serious consideration. Whilst giving liberally to roads in almost every direction, she has hitherto been almost contemptuously indifferent to one that would pass through the State from east to west, unlocking inexhaustible treasures of coal, placing her in the most direct communication possible with European markets, and doing more towards enriching and peopling the State than any other improvement that can be constructed. It is not wonderful, then, that our people should turn to Cincinnati when that city proposes to build a road from the Ohio river to the southern border of the State. We are not foolish enough to suppose that Louisville will spend one dollar through patriotic motives unsupported by self-interest. We must, if possible, secure an outlet for our grain, hogs, and all else that an agricultural region produces. We prefer to go to Louisville, for her citizens are our fellow-citizens, our friends and kindred. But if Louisville thinks that it is not worth while to pour into her coffers the wealth of the counties stretching from the mountains to the Ohio, without a word of complaint, we will turn to those whose interests happen to coincide with our necessities.

The above is copied from the "Kentucky People," a handsome and well-conducted paper published at Harrodsburg.

The "Kentucky People" is mistaken in saying "the proper authorities of Louisville have once refused to even submit the question of aiding the Virginia road to the citizens."

The Council have never refused, and until lately have never had the proposition regularly before them. We understand the Council will decide this matter to-night, and we know them so well that we cannot doubt their decision. Our people are a unit in favor of the Virginia road, and believe it not only a necessity to cut off the Cumberland and Ohio road, but a necessity to our own welfare as the nearest and best outlet to the Atlantic. The Council will, without a dissenting voice, submit the proposition to the people; and the citizens will give a larger majority for this than for any other road. The Virginia road, if built, will stop the conditional vote of Spencer county to the Cumberland and Ohio. It will take off large aid from Nelson, Shelby, Washington and Anderson counties; also, prevent Mercer county from turning her subscription of $400,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio road, thus forcing Cincinnati to build this road if she wants it, and prevent these counties from lending their aid. The importance of the completion of the Virginia road to Louisville, and all the eastern portion of the State, is too well known to let any little objection to taxes defeat it. In fact, the stock of the road received by the city will be worth more than our bonds from the road. The pittance of a tax for a year or two is paid in scrip, and amounts to nothing. We hope that after to-night the "Kentucky People" will have the pleasure of informing its readers that our Council has voted to aid the Virginia road.

ALLEN AND McCOOLE.

The Disappointed Leave in Disgust.

[From the Cincinnati Times, 10th.]

Prodigious are the anathemas and maledictions pronounced on the head of the big buffer who had not the courage to again face Allen in the ring. His heretofore warmest friends have deserted his banners, and are now the loudest in their denunciations of his infamous cowardice. The conclusion is almost universal that Michael never had the least idea of ever coming to time again, and only got up the excitement for the sake of making a little money, an article of commerce of which he stood much in need. Ohio and Indiana already have laws against prize-fighting of so severe a nature that the shoulder-hitters will not attempt to violate them, and we understand that the Kentucky Legislature will pass similar laws the coming winter; so that in all probability we will not soon in this vicinity be troubled with another gathering of roughs, drawn here to witness a mill. Allen came up to the city last evening, and was the observed of all observers, and wherever he visited the persons who feel interested in prize fights were on tip-toe to see the plucky little chap before whose prowess the giant champion quailed. Allen declares that he don't believe "that the blarsted bully ever intended to come up to business," and that for his part he was willing for the fight to come off on almost any terms, as he had a little unsettled claim that had been standing since last June, that he wanted to settle with McCoole. Allen remained in town last night, and at an early hour this morning strolled along Fourth street, apparently unconscious that he was followed by about a hundred gamins. He will remain here during the day, and then return to St. Louis, after which he will start on an extensive sparring tour.

M'COOLE.

Although the morning papers announced that the giant had left this section by the 10½ train last night, he appeared on our streets this morning looking in good trim, and apparently highly delighted with the fact that, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he did not have to enter the ring to-day. The truth of it is that ever since McCoole saw Allen brush away big Charley Gallagher he has never intended to allow himself to be treated in the same way. He is afraid of Allen, for which we do not blame him, as we ourselves would not like to face the plucky little Englishman. McCoole's fault has been in not acknowledging up at once that Allen is the best man, and let the matter rest there. The American people demand constant sensations, and we suppose that Mike has as much right to gratify them as anybody else. The hundreds of short-haired gentry who were drawn hither with the expectation of seeing a first-class mill, have almost all left, many of them swearing that they "will never go across the street again to see a fight," of which our readers can believe as much as they like.

Thus far we have not heard of any cases of garroting or highway robbery, which is a good sign that the loafers have almost all left, and with this we hope ends the prize fight excitement.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
5:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:35 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & East'n Night Ex., (daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 8 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	No. 1 Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 2, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	No. 13, LaGrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 A. M.

No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sunday,) is the only train by this route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:25 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:45 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr., (Daily.)	1:50 P. M.
7:55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:50 P. M.
2:50 P. M.	No. 11 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 P. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:35 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:20 A. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3. Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
Steamboat and Railroad Tickets
TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

W. H. Sliter, Esq., General Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Twenty-five car loads of hogs were received yesterday over the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Mr. E. P. Wilson, General Freight Agent of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, has our thanks for valuable favors.

The New Albany Rolling Mill on Monday filled their contract with the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad for 1,200 tons of railroad iron by delivering the last rail at the Louisville and Nashville depot.

During the month of October the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad carried 19,000 passengers. During the first week in November the same road transported 7,334 passengers.

The road bed of the Tennessee and Pacific railroad will have been graded between Nashville and Lebanon by the first of next month. Trains will be running to Lebanon within twelve months from the time ground was first broken—a rate of progress quite unparalleled in the history of railroad construction in the South.

An election will be held in Smith county, Tenn., on the 18th day of December for the purpose of determining whether the county will subscribe three hundred thousand dollars stock in the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, payable in the bonds of said county, maturing in four, eight, twelve, sixteen and thirty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable semi-annually; the subscription to be made upon condition that said road shall be located not to exceed one mile from the south bank of the Cumberland river, opposite Carthage, Tenn.

A Columbus (Ohio) special of yesterday says: "A suit was brought to-day, in the name of the State of Ohio against Jay Gould, to recover the sum of seven thousand dollars. The Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs has been attempting for the last few months to get Jay Gould, or some one having charge of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, to make a return of the doings of that road in Ohio during the last year. As he has been unsuccessful, a suit has been brought against Gould in pursuance of the provisions of the statute. One object of the suit is to give outsiders who are managing railroads in Ohio to understand that they have got to respect and obey our law."

The Paris (Ky.) Citizen says: "Since the construction of the railroad to Maysville has become a fixed fact, the counties on the other side of the Ohio are moving earnestly to build a road connecting with the Pennsylvania Central. Meetings are being held, and the subject is being thoroughly canvassed. We have no doubt whatever that the road will be built at a very early day. The Pennsylvania Central has agreed, we learn, to do a large part of the work, which of itself is a guarantee of ultimate success. To make the connection complete the Ohio river must be bridged at Maysville, thus making our route the most direct line to the Eastern cities. We still adhere to the views which we have many times expressed that the Maysville road will become, in a few years, one of the most important thoroughfares of trade between the South and North."

The Carlisle Mercury says the weather lately has been most favorable for operations on the railroad, and the work is being pursued with activity. We learn that in the last two weeks more progress was made than for a month previous. In consequence of the increased wages more laborers are at work, though still more can find employment. At this end of the road—some three miles from Carlisle—some of the heaviest work is being done. It is in section 29, and under the supervision of Mr. James Stitt. No spades are used in the present work of this section—they could hardly make any headway through the great mass of rock now being excavated. Only blasting powder is used, and the blasts are sometimes heard in Carlisle. This work, however, is progressing finely. We have not heard from the other sections of the road, but presume everything is going on well.

The General Freight Agents' Association met at the Galt House yesterday at 10 A. M. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, W. P. Shinn, Pittsburg, Pa.; Vice President, G. W. Smith, Columbus, O.; Secretary, Jos. F. Tucker, Chicago, Ill. Executive Committee—Thomas Carse, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas Hoops, Chicago, Ill.; Lucien Hills, Cleveland, O.; James Smith, Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Fuller, Cincinnati, O. Representatives from the following lines were present: P., F. W. and C. R. R., W. P. Shinn, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. and Q. R. R., R. Wardsworth, Chicago; M. C. R. R., Thomas Hoops, Chicago; C., C., C. and I. R. R., Lucien Hills, Cleveland; U. S. Mail Line, W. O. McCoy, Cincinnati; L. C. and L. R. R., H. J. Page, Cincinnati; P. K. and I. R. R., J. S. Cook, Pekin; L. S. L., V., and T. H. R. R., H. W. Hibbard, Indianapolis; T. P. and W. R. R., W. E. Main, Peoria; P., C., and St. L. R. R., G. W. Smith, Columbus; L. M. R. R., E. F. Fuller, Cincinnati; I. and St. L. R. R., J. C. Noyes, St. Louis; C., S., and C. R. R., J. C. Buxton, Sandusky; L., C. and L. R. R., E. P. Wilson, Louisville; C. and A. R. R., James Smith, Chicago; C., H. and D. R. R., L. Devereux, Cincinnati; C. and G. R. R., R. M. Fraser, Cincinnati; Dayton R. R., J. F. Tower, Dayton; L. and N. and M. and L. R. R., M. H. Smith, Louisville; W. and St. P. R. R., H. A. Mead, Winona; N. and C. and S. and N. W. R. R., C. W. Anderson, Nashville; I. C. R. R., Jos. F. Tucker, Chicago; J., M. and I. R. R., J. P. Fuffs, chief clerk, Louisville; White Line, east of the Mississippi, George Darling, Buffalo; White Line, Missouri, A. B. Garrison, Missouri. Matters pertaining to the general interest of the freight business were discussed at length, but no definite action was taken beyond the appointment of committees, and the meeting adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, speaking of the proposed Rockport and Northern Central railway, says: "This road, commenced from Rockport to Worthington, will intersect the Ohio and Mississippi railway somewhere between Shoals and Washington. It is a road of great importance and value to Cincinnati, and one which many of our leading men have encouraged, and which expects material aid from our citizens. No enterprise costing no more money than this will, promises greater advantages to our city than this road if it shall be controlled in our interest. The country it penetrates abounds in ores of wealth and prosperity, with a valuable trade for any city that can command it. Connecting at Owensboro with the Owensboro and Russellville road, it opens a short and direct route to Nashville, through the unsurpassed country of Green river. We may earnestly commend this railroad to the favorable consideration of our people, who will soon be called upon to tangibly express their interest in it. It passes through Spencer, Dubois, and portions of Daviess and Martin counties in reaching the Ohio and Mississippi road. Spencer county has voted $150,000 to it, and will raise considerable by personal subscription—say $75,000 more. This will leave $125,000 more to be raised in Dubois and parts of Daviess and Martin counties."

It certainly ought to be able to do this, and that soon and easily. It has not yet transpired what will be raised between the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad. Hon. L. Q. DeBruler, the President of that road, has long been a resident of Indiana, twenty-five years of irreproachable and successful professional life, as a lawyer, have given him a high and influential standing. He has a high reputation for talents and sterling integrity; hence he is well qualified for the position he occupies. The railroad interests centering here will be benefited by this road, as it, by its connections, opens a short and direct route to Nashville, Decatur and Chattanooga.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says: "The stockholders and Directors of the Nashville and Decatur railroad met at Concordia Hall yesterday morning, and were in session until 3 o'clock last night. Their deliberations were harmonious and interesting, it being the annual election of officers for the road. Last night, in convention, the following resolution was passed, having reference to the lease of the Northwestern road to the Chattanooga road: Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting such a lease would be exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Nashville and Decatur road by enabling the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to control and force over their own line all freights from St. Louis and the Missouri river, destined to North and Central Alabama, which would naturally take the route via Decatur, upon the completion of the line from Decatur to Montgomery, which line will be completed within the next eighteen months; and whereas, it is understood that an attempt is being made to consummate a lease of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad to the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for a term of six years; and whereas, by legalizing such a lease, the Legislature would work serious disadvantage to the interests of the State, inasmuch as the Nashville and Decatur railroad looks confidently to the business above described to enable her to pay promptly the indebtedness to the State; therefore be it resolved, That the Board of Directors elected to-day, are hereby instructed to memorialize the Legislature, setting forth the injustice of such a course, and urging the propriety of operating the Nashville and Northwestern railroad as an independent line, the freight passing over said road to be computed for by the different routes from Nashville. Mr. Park, of Columbia, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table: Resolved, That the stockholders of the Nashville and Decatur railroad here assembled do repudiate and condemn the dead-head system now practiced upon the railroads of this country, and especially upon the Nashville and Decatur road, and that the Board of Directors this day elected be and they are hereby instructed strictly to enforce the spirit of this resolution in their future management of the road. Resolved, That in view of the embarrassed financial condition of the road, the salaries of the President and other officers of the company should be reduced, and the Board of Directors are hereby instructed to make such reduction in the same as will comport with the stringency of the times and the necessities of the company. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Baird, of Maury, and adopted, concerning the interest of Davidson county in the road: Whereas, There is a matter of controversy between the county of Davidson and this company as to whether the tax-payers of said county are entitled to stock for the amounts of taxes paid to said county in payment of interest on the bonds issued in payment of their subscription of $200,000 to the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company; Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the stockholders to confer with the proper authorities of the county for the purpose of making an agreed case, and bringing the matter to decision by the court. The following Board of Directors were elected, the count being closed after 8 o'clock last night: Thomas M. Jones, Thomas Martin, M. G. L. Claybrone, John McGavock, John Frierson, P. C. Ried, George S. Houston, John S. Claybrook, Abner Buford, W. O. N. Perkins, John Bellanfont, John C. Brown, J. W. Akes, John T. Tanner and Dr. Murphy. The Limestone, Ala., county vote was thrown out, owing to the nonpayment of the balance of subscription. They met again this morning for the election of general officers of the road for the ensuing year." The election of this board secures the re-election of President Sloss.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EVANSVILLE, CARMI AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 10.—The city voted today, by a majority of 882 votes, to subscribe $300,000 for the purpose of building the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah railroad. This, with the subscription of $242,000 voted by the county in August last, makes the construction of a railroad into Southern Illinois a certainty. The route is now being surveyed.

THE ERIE BRAKEMEN.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 10.—A difficulty occurred last night between the new brakeman and the deputy sheriff on one side, and the old brakemen on the other, in which several shots were exchanged, but no person was seriously injured. The old brakemen are being paid off and discharged, and new men put on trains which are running regular.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	12 M.
Evansville	MOUNTAIN BELLE	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
Cairo	UMPIRE	5 P. M.
Memphis	WAUANITA	5 P. M.
Ark. River	NIGHTINGALE	5 P. M.
New Orleans	BELLE VERNON	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 10.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Anna, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 10.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Anna, St. Louis.
Pink Varble, Cairo.	

The river continues to recede very slowly, with 3 feet 5 inches of water in the canal. Portland bar is still in good navigable condition. The lower Ohio is without noticeable change, except a tendency to improve. The weather for the past few days has been cold and cloudy, with indications of rain, but as yet none has fallen. Business continues very dull, owing to an insufficiency of tonnage.

The Umpire, Capt. Hughes, one of the lightest boats afloat, is announced positively for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day. She has engagements here for 100 tons of bridge material for Delta, Miss., 1,200 empty barrels and sundries sufficient to nearly fill her out. Capt. La Crane, one of the most popular clerks on the river, has charge of the office. Send down your freight early.

The Anna, for St. Louis, added thirty passengers, 20 tons of sundries, 500 empty bbls, and 11 head of stock, and was compelled to refuse freight.

Capt. John Conway, a popular boatman, is in command of the Wauanita, which will pass down for Memphis to-day.

The Pink Varble departed for Cairo last evening with all she could carry on the water.

By private dispatch we learn that the Le Claire No. 2, from Tennessee river to this port, passed Evansville at 2 P. M. yesterday, and will be in port to-day.

The Falls City will leave Bowling Green for this port to-day with a big load of live stock.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, was due here last night. She has for this port 123 bales of hemp, 250 coils of rope, 135 barrels of flour and a lot of sundries—in all about 75 tons.

The Morning Star, for Henderson, Mountain Belle, for Evansville, Nightingale, for Arkansas river, and Belle Vernon, for New Orleans, are announced to leave to-day.

The Judge Baker, a new packet just completed at Evansville, is going to load for Jefferson, Texas, and leaves on the 15th inst.

Nick Pennington, the handsomest second clerk on the river, has quit the office of the Mary Houston, and will go in the office of Capt. Dexter's new boat, The Mary Houston, as we learn by private letter, will come to this port as the first water.

The Memphis Avalanche, under the head of "Interesting," says: "The Arkansas river packets are running on very little water, and spend most of their time on the bars."

The committee which has been investigating at St. Louis for some days past the conduct of Captain Washington, in connection with the Stonewall disaster, decided yesterday to send to the scene of the calamity for affidavits of persons who saw the catastrophe from the burning steamer.

The "outside" pilots in St. Louis have formed what they call the Mississippi Valley Pilots' Commercial and Co-operative Association. They have rooms at the corner of Vine and the levee. Capt. Dave Haney is President and Thos. E. Marvison Secretary.

The snag at the head of Smithland chute has been removed, and boats drawing three feet water can pass up.

Henry Taylor, first engineer of the Dan

Able, who died suddenly on that boat at Cairo a few days ago, had his life insured for $1,000, and leaves a wife and boy. He was a Mason, and buried with the Masonic orders.

One thousand dollars have been raised in Cabell and Boone counties, Va., toward removing the Dunsberry dam in the Guyandotte river, at Barboursville.

Mr. Graham has been appointed agent of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company at Memphis, in place of W. F. Kennedy.

The White river packet Commercial ran through herself at Island 62 last Friday.

The parties engaged in the New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Bend trade, according to a correspondent of Carter's River Times, are as follows: Prominent and foremost is the old "Holmes and Leathers" party, claiming to be the senior line, represented by Capt. T. P. Leathers, and his sympathizers and backers. Then comes another party, known as the "Cannon party," represented by Capt. John W. Cannon, and his sympathizers, who claim they are the only legitimate party. Then comes Capt. A. C. Godden, who claims the privilege of running one or more boats to Natchez, and, with more moderate ideas, proposes to make two trips per week with such boat, thus economizing time and giving his boats popularity over the old time custom of one trip per week to Natchez and Vicksburg.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 10.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling; rain of four days. Mercury 32 at 6 A. M. and 42 at noon. River fallen three inches. Port list—Lewiston, Cairo and return; LeClaire, Eastport to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Glasgow, Cincinnati to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Rapidan, Rose Eastport; Pine Bluff to Green river; Tobe Hunt to Cumberland river, Petrolia No. 2, from Cumberland, no. 3. All the boats had good trips. The Rapidan has 5 bales cotton and 11 bags peanuts for Louisville. The Dexter is hard aground on Walker's bar. The New Eva is aground at French Island. The Palestine passed Owensboro at 5:20 P. M. and will have down 11 to-night.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—The Mary Houston goes to St. Louis in the morning a third freight. She receives here 500 green hides and 300 packages; 80 packages for Chicago; 60 packages for the Upper Ohio; 47 bbls oranges and 25 bbls pecans for Cincinnati, and the following for Louisville: E. L. Miles, 1 hhd oranges; Jacob Weller, 1 doz J. Pottinger, 10 do; Griffith, Ballard & Co., 15 bbls pecans; Tyler & Melton, 5 bags fruit; Henry Webb, 3 bbls carpenters; Walker, Kirkman & Co., 23 sacks and 1 cask earthenware; W. A. Owen, 25 bbls do; R. C. Levi, 1 bbl potatoes. The Houston reports pulling and lighting the Richmond eight hours at Phillips' bar. The Houston and Sam Brown got her afloat after she had been aground eleven hours.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Only Chance. Departed—Argosy, Emilie, LaBarge.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling; scant 7 feet to Cairo. Lady Gay and Virginia aground at Island 34, and Richmond at Phillips. Pilots report the channel very bad and shallowing out. Departed—St. Joseph, Bismarck, for St. Louis; Indiana, for Cairo; Magenta, with 1,000 bales cotton, for New Orleans.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—Wet wind, Evansville packet, 7 A. M.; H. A. Jones, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; Mary Houston, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Ruth, from St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M. River falling 3 inches. Mercury 60.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—River stationary, with 15 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and rainy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans; Hawkeye State, from St. Paul; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; City of Cairo, from Memphis. Departed—City of Cairo, for Memphis; Minnesota, for St. Paul; Louisville and Commonwealth, for New Orleans; Champion, for Cincinnati; Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Nebraska, for Hannibal; Lacon, for Teatable Bar; Favorite, for La Salle; Bay Accord, for Mound City. All the rivers are steadily falling. Weather wet. Snow has been falling all day, but melted as fast as it fell. Indications of rain to-night.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Arrived and departed—Wauanita, Memphis; Mountain Belle, Evansville. River declining; six feet three inches. Weather raw.

From our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "Isaac Worthington, an old and respectable citizen of Cincinnati, was instantly killed on Thursday last by a fall. He was the proprietor of a wood-yard at [illegible] landing, and while [illegible]. He was killed, of course, on the instant. Mr. W. was about fifty years of age."

The Enquirer says:

[illegible]

"The Captains do not now, as they formerly did, stand on the valve and order the engineer to give her all she can carry; but they are, in every other respect as careless of their lives and property as they were in [illegible]. The deck hands, as a general thing, are little better than outlaws [illegible]."

We extract the following from the Pittsburg Commercial:

[illegible]

The Mound City (Ill.) Journal of Saturday says:

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible] MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The [illegible] in [illegible] market is very [illegible].

[illegible] Covington, [illegible] burned on Sunday morning.

The jury in the will case of John [illegible], at Maysville, have [illegible] the will invalid.

The [illegible] belonging to the State were sold at auction in Lexington, on Monday, and [illegible].

The [illegible], manufactured in Maysville by Baldwin & Tabb, took the first premium at the Mississippi State Fair.

Hereafter, [illegible] Sunday morning, the Lexington postoffice will be opened one hour each Sunday evening.

[illegible], Esq., has retired from the Cynthiana Democrat, and will hereafter confine himself exclusively to the practice of law.

The docket for the Winter Term of the Court of Appeals will be closed on the 18th. All appeals for said term must be filed by that date.

Messrs. Botts & Darnall, of Flemingsburg, sold the other day to Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co., of Clark county, one hundred and seventy-one head of fine mules at $181 per head.

Joseph A. Hawerton, of Paris, shipped on Tuesday four thoroughbred Berkshire pigs to J. B. Richmond, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and two to J. H. Williams, Smyrna, Tennessee.

Dr. Alfred Hurst, of Woodford, sold on Monday [illegible] a colt by Tattler out of a [illegible] mare [illegible] Richard West, of Scott, for $3,000. Tattler is the horse which Mr. Alexander sold last spring for $11,000.

The shipments of stock from the Paris stock pens per Kentucky Central railroad for the week ending November 6th, were as follows: Cattle, fifty-eight car loads; hogs, twenty do; sheep, five do. Total, eighty-three cars.

A negro man was shot and killed at a dance on the place of James McKee, Esq., in Woodford, on Saturday night, by another negro, who was impelled to do the deed through jealousy. The murdered man had danced with the murderer's sweetheart.

A writ of lunacy was taken out on Tuesday against John B. Johnson, of Lexington. Mr. J. has been laboring under mental depression for several years, and [illegible] it assumed so violent a type that his friends thought it advisable to use restraint, and think that he ought to be sent to the asylum.

Prof. Sinnhold, who took out a marriage license in Henderson some months since, and then mysteriously disappeared without any warning, or making use of the document in the customary manner, returned one day last week to his old home and married the lady, whose name was a part of the original contract. Quite romantic.

Samuel McMeekin, aged about thirty years, son of Mr. William McMeekin, of Lexington, died very suddenly on Monday afternoon of heart disease. As soon as his mother heard of the death of her son, the sorrow was too great for her to bear, and she sank instantly under the terrible bereavement, and died almost immediately.

Capt. Henry Buford, of Fayette, has sold his half-interest in the celebrated trotting colt Blackwood for $12,500. The Lexington Gazette says of the colt: "His present owner is determined to develop every quality which the horse possesses, and we predict for Blackwood a more brilliant career than any trotter on the American turf. He has certainly given more promise than any horse ever did at his age. His time, 2:31, was seven seconds, or a distance equal to sixty-six yards, faster than the best time ever made by a three-year-old before, and a similar development for a year or two would bring him down largely under twenty. If he lives, he will beat any time Dexter ever made or can make."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Wilmington, North Carolina, has a co-operative store.

A Nashville mill makes 185 barrels of flour in twelve hours.

The gross receipts of the Virginia State Fair amount to $20,000.

Measels is making sad havoc with the negroes of Charlottesville, Va.

A school of instruction for Masons has been opened at Raleigh, N. C.

St. Louis is trying to organize a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Miss Jean Hosmer and the Worrell Sisters are both drawing good houses in Nashville.

It is likely that Gen. Jos. E. Johnston will assume control of the University of Nashville.

There are one hundred and sixty-five students attending the Christian University at Canton, Missouri.

Ex-Governor Pierpoint was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia last week from Marion county.

A Norfolk gentleman has presented General Lee with a cane made from one of the ribs of the Merrimac.

The freedmen's schools in Tennessee have 81 teachers and 15,000 pupils. Twenty-seven of the teachers are colored.

Twenty-one divorce suits on the docket of the St. Louis Circuit Court on Monday. St. Louis tries hard to rival Chicago.

The corner-stone of the normal (colored) school building at Hampton, Va., was laid on Friday last by Gen. Howard.

The sheriff of Shelby county, Mo., Captain J. McCollier, is suffering severely from paralysis, and has to be carried to his office.

Mr. Stanley J. Spragins, a well-known merchant and citizen of Petersburg, Va., died suddenly on Sunday morning last.

A stage route is projected and will probably be located between Wentzville and Hamburg, Mo., passing through Mechanicsville.

Frederick Krimer, "a man of fifty winters," attempted laudanum suicide at the Planters' Hotel, in Nashville, day before yesterday.

Lipman's circus, which was disbanded a short time since in Virginia, has again been organized, and is now exhibiting in the Valley.

The Nashville Board of Aldermen have passed a bill to suppress the naked drama in that city. Refractory places of amusement are to be shut up.

New business blocks, elegant residences, and neat, comfortable dwellings of smaller pretensions are going up in every direction in Nashville.

A Nashville serenading party went ten miles into the country to serenade some young ladies. After two hours' fiddling, they discovered the house to be empty.

Mr. John T. Ford opened the theater at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, as the papers of that city state, with "a company of rare talent." Raleigh is singularly fortunate.

Thomas Compton, the gentleman who stole $450 from a farmer in Macon county, Mo., sometime in September, and who was recently arrested in Cincinnati, is now safe in the Macon jail.

Mr. Joseph Keithley and an old lady named Crosby, of Frankford, Pike county, Mo., have both gone insane, the latter from religious aberration. The former has been taken to the asylum at Fulton.

Captain Wm. A. Forrest, brother of General Forrest, shot and killed Colonel John S. Smith at Marion, Alabama, a few days ago. Smith was advancing upon him with a knife. Forrest has not been arrested.

Two of the leading hotels in Nashville are no more. Alex. F. Bertram, of Kentucky, has sold the Stacey House to its original proprietor, Capt. J. E. Stacey, who will make it a business block. The St. Cloud is also to be converted into storehouses.

Daniel Rogan, a policeman, of Atlanta, Ga., was shot and killed by W. Johnson, an employe of the rolling mill, on Sunday morning last, at the house of the latter. Johnson gave himself up and claims the killing was done in self-defense.

The Henry County (Tenn.) Agricultural and Mechanical Society sold out last Monday to a joint stock company. They were so heavily in debt they could not meet their liabilities. We predict for the new company great success in their new enterprise.

A horrible double murder was committed in Albemarle county, Va., on Monday last. The house of Mr. Henry Salmon was entered during his absence at a neighbor's, and his mother and younger brother killed with a bludgeon. The object was evidently robbery.

A curiosity in the shape of a sweet potato was raised by Mr. William Slocumb, of Bibb county, Ga. One half of it is of the red variety and the other the yellow yam. Evidently here were two potatoes which had grown together, but so closely that no indentation marked the junction, which was lengthwise.

The Virginia penitentiary, it is announced, is about to commence making boots and shoes—a Boston manufacturer having proposed to employ three hundred of the convicts in that business, and having agreed to invest $50,000 in permanent machinery, and the same amount in the purchase of leather stock.

The cap-stone to the monument in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., erected by the ladies to the memory of the Confederate dead, was on Saturday placed in position. The monument is of James river granite, and is ninety feet high. It is a most imposing structure, and fitly commemorates the suffering and heroic achievements of our dead in the late war.

The crop prospects in North Carolina are very promising, and it is believed that the yield of cotton will reach 200,000 bales—the quantity produced in 1860—and will bring more than twice the amount of money paid for the crop in that year. The crops of 1869 were the largest ever raised in North Carolina, and this year the yield of wheat and of corn will be much larger.

Thomas W. Berry, Esq., of Baltimore, who committed suicide, the other day, by shooting himself, was to have been married in a fortnight from last Wednesday to an estimable lady in Virginia. Beyond this depression of spirits, for which no one could account, he was perfectly rational. The deceased was about thirty-three years old, and had considerable practice at the bar.

A man by the name of Osborne, employed in the paper mill of John W. Stonebraker, near Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday last was caught in some of the machinery and carried around several times with a pully which ran within several inches of the floor, his arms being fastened beneath the strap. Contrary to expectation he was taken out alive, and only suffered the loss of one ear, and some rather severe bruises of one arm and leg.

A blood rencounter occurred in Macon, Georgia, on Saturday afternoon last, between Captain Jas. A. Simpson, of the city police, and ex-Policeman S. M. Hall. Capt. S. was terribly cut with a knife, while Hall was about beat to death with a billy. The difficulty had its origin in a dispute about the payment of a cord of wood which Simpson had obtained from Hall. Both men are badly used up, and will be confined to their beds for some time to come.

Four two-year old mules were sold in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday last, for $1,600. They ranged from sixteen to sixteen and a half hands high. [illegible] Bowling Green, Ky., to Mr. S. P. [illegible], of Macon. It is the intention of Mr. [illegible] to exhibit them at the forthcoming State Fair. They will undoubtedly take the premium over any others that are likely to be there.

The indictment against Foster Blodgett, it is stated upon information from the United States Attorney for Georgia, for having committed perjury in taking the iron-clad oath of office when he was appointed [illegible] will be [illegible] "a disposition on the part of the Government to settle the matter." The [illegible] is pertinently asked, if Mr. Blodgett [illegible] his innocence would he allow the indictment to be quashed?

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 21st says: "A gentleman of this place has received a private letter from a friend at Tucson, which states that Col. Jas. P. T. Carter, ex-Secretary of the Territory, was [illegible] on Tuesday, September 28th, [illegible] between [illegible] and Fort [illegible]. [illegible] was well known [illegible] resided here from September 2, 1863, until the fall of 1868, when [illegible] he went to Tucson, where he contracted disease which, no doubt, hastened his death. He was a Tennesseean by birth, and took an active part in the late civil war, on the Federal side."

Death of Gen. John E. Wool.

A telegraphic dispatch from Troy, N. Y., announces the death of this distinguished officer of the United States army. Gen. Wool was born in Newburg, New York, in 1789. He received but a scanty education, and before reaching the age of manhood became proprietor of a book store in Troy. His property being consumed by fire, he directed his attention to the law, but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, when, through the influence of Governor DeWitt Clinton, with whom he was very intimate, he obtained the commission of Captain in the Thirteenth infantry. At the storming of Queenstown Heights, October 13th, when he first saw active service, he was shot through both thighs. After this he was promoted to be Major in the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He distinguished himself in the battle of Plattsburg, September 6th, 11th, 1814, and also in the engagement at Beekmantown, for which he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. The army being reduced at the end of the war, he was retained in the Sixth Infantry. In 1816 he became Inspector-General of the Northern Division; in 1817, Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1821, Inspector General of the whole army. In 1826 he was brevetted Brigadier General, in consideration of ten years' faithful service. In 1832 he was commissioned by the Government to go to Europe for the purpose of examining the various military systems there. In France he was received with marked consideration by the King and Marshal Soult, Minister of War. Leaving Paris, he went to Belgium, where he was the guest of the King, and was present at the siege of Antwerp. Returning home, he was employed by the Government in inspecting all the coast defenses from Maine to the delta of the Mississippi. In 1836 he superintended the removal of the Cherokees to Arkansas, and in 1837, during the Canadian troubles, he reconnoitered the wilds of Northern Maine, with a view to the defense of the frontiers. In 1841 he attained the full rank of Brigadier General. The Mexican war breaking out (May 30, 1846) he so rapidly organized the volunteers that in less than six weeks he had dispatched to the seat of war 12,000 troops fully armed and equipped. Assembling 3,000 troops at San Antonio de Bexar, he crossed the Rio Grande October 8th, reached Saltillo, after a march of 900 miles, scarcely losing a man, and maintaining such admirable discipline among his troops as to gain the general good will of the inhabitants. The battle-ground of Buena Vista was selected by General Wool, who commanded until the arrival of General Taylor, who, in his official report of the victory, admits that the success was in a great measure owing to the "General's vigilance and arduous services before the action and his gallantry and activity on the field." For his services on this occasion he was promoted to Brevet Major General. He remained in command at Saltillo until November 25, 1847, when he succeeded General Taylor in command of the army of occupation, retaining it until the close of the war. During this time he was not idle, but hunted out the robbers and guerrillas who infested the States wherein he held jurisdiction. He succeeded in maintaining a degree of order scarcely second to that in our principal cities. Returning home in July, 1848, he made his headquarters in Troy, N. Y., being then in command of the Eastern Military Division. On the reorganization of the commands in October, 1853, he was placed at the head of the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Baltimore. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress, and was presented with a sword in recognition of his services in Mexico, and was transferred to the Department of the Pacific, receiving instructions from Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to "use all proper means to prevent the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace," and to "cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws." Trouble at this time occurred between the General and Mr. Davis. The correspondence between the gentlemen was subsequently published by order of Congress. In 1856, in a three months' campaign, General Wool put an end to the Indian troubles in the Territories of Washington and Oregon. At the close of President Pierce's administration he again made his headquarters in Troy, N. Y., being recalled to the department of the East. Foreseeing in 1860 that civil war was imminent, he offered his services to the Government, and after the attack on Fort Sumter he went on to New York to organize, equip and send on to Washington the first regiment of volunteers. His patriotism was all alive, and he was eager for action. It was thought at Washington, however, that he was broken down and incapable through age, and he therefore was not employed as his former services and rank entitled him to be. With his newly raised volunteers he took the responsibility of reinforcing Colonel Dimick at Fortress Monroe, and so saved that important post from danger of capture by the Confederates. In May he was ordered to return to Troy. In August he was sent to Fortress Monroe as commander of the Department of Virginia. From this point he led an expedition which captured Norfolk, May 10, 1862. After this (May 16), he received the full rank of Major-General in the regular army. In June he was transferred to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore, where he remained until the close of the war. At the close of the war, when the army was reduced to its original footing, the General retired from active command, and has since resided at his home in Troy. He has always enjoyed remarkably good health, and it is but a few days since that he was seen taking his usual morning stroll about that city.

Let Us Sleep.

The Chicago Times is a journal of far more than ordinary ability; but its gallantry is at least fifty per cent. below par. It has an ugly habit of saying severe things about women—not particularly about the tens of thousands of women who are daily in search of divorces in Chicago, but about women everywhere who happen to manifest a muscular intellectual development. The Times, in short, is not the friend of woman's rights, nor of any woman who, trumpet-tongued, demands her rights.

For instance: One day last week a gentleman had occasion to take a trip on one of the railroads north of the Ohio. Feeling a little unwell before he quitted the bosom of his affectionate family, he forced himself, almost at the point of the bayonet, to swallow a teaspoonful of that disgusting stuff which Commissioner Delano calls whisky, in which he had incidentally dissolved a fourth of a grain of morphine by way of making it palatable. As a natural result, when he arrived at the depot he experienced something very nearly resembling a desire to take a sleeping car for the night. Gracefully yielding to that desire, he took the sleeping-car; that is, he told the representative of Mr. Pullam, the inventor of the celebrated silver facilities for nocturnal repose on railroads, to reserve for his use the best berth he had on hand. But before taking on a supply of that impalpable yet invigorating cordial which the poet so graphically describes as Nature's sweet restorer, he unhappily accepted an invitation from another traveler to stagger into a second-class car among his colored fellow-citizens there journeying, and smoke a friendly cigar which he was assured had cost ten dollars a hundred. It had been far better for him if he had never learned the use of the weed. But in our younger and more inconsiderate days we all contract habits which in after years yield us nothing but tribulation and trouble. This the youth of the country will do well to remember and govern themselves accordingly. Therefore, the observation that youth should never learn the uses of cocktails and cigarettes by no means out of place in this connection.

Having finished his cigar and talked himself more sleepy than before, the gentleman in question shook hands with his friend and went back to the car in which he had made arrangements to pass the rest of the night in tranquil slumber. But when he got there he found a large part of his chartered space filled up by a quantity of dry-goods, in which he saw at a glance the indications of the presence of what is known to the present age as a strong-minded female. By no means daunted, however, he immediately informed that female that he had engaged the berth into which she was preparing to tumble, and that he was determined to sleep there in spite of gods and men. She told him not to be scared—that she would not hurt him in the least—that he might turn in as soon as he pleased—and that she hoped her presence wouldn't interfere in the slightest degree with his arrangements. In reply he said that inasmuch as it was a delicate and ridiculous sort of business—this thing of unbuttoning one's suspenders and peeling off one's pantaloons and crawling into bed in the presence of a strange woman—perhaps she had better step into an adjoining compartment and veil her very charming eyes in a bedquilt until he could tear himself from his clothes and get comfortably covered up.

But this Miss Dickinson, or Miss Anthony, or Mrs. Stanton, or whoever she was, respectfully but firmly declined to do. She assured the blushing gentleman that if he desired to go to bed, he was at perfect liberty to do so—that he needn't stand back on her account—that she had made up that strong mind of hers to sleep in that berth regardless of whomsoever, and that she intended to do it or freeze in the attempt.

Finally, after half an hour or so of this sort of thing, the gentleman drew off his coat and vest, then one boot, and then the other boot, and then his socks, and, flinging his pantaloons behind him, fetched a tremendous spring and buried himself beneath the bed-clothes. Once there, and comfortably covered up, with his manly ankles concealed from view, he felt comparatively safe. But he was not safe. That feeling of his betrayed him. The enemy was for a moment outrun, but was by no means routed. She deliberately proceeded to take down her back hair, to draw her calico over her head, and to throw her hoops into a corner, and then quietly wrapping the drapery of his couch about her, lay down to pleasant dreams. And side by side the strong-minded woman and the weak-minded man serenely snored away the silent hours of the night. And as the husband of the one and the wife of the other couldn't possibly have been aware of the situation, it is hardly possible that there was any harm done by the rather singular transaction.

The woman who acted thus, not through any desire to exhibit a friendly spirit toward a lonely stranger, but to save the expense of a berth all to herself, is said to have been one of the most prominent of the women who are roaring, lion-like, through the country for woman's rights. And now, the question is, who was it? Was it the pretty Anna Dickinson? Certainly not, or the gentleman would have accepted the situation without a word of complaint. The matter lies then between Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, and Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, of New York. Susan, however, can hardly be suspected. Susan is rather too old to venture upon the absurdity of attempting to sleep with anybody, either with or without his consent.

What we object to in the Times is the light and flippant style in which it speaks of this melancholy affair. Let the Times, for a single moment, consider itself in the position of the gentleman in question, and it will look at the matter in a more serious light. It is the duty of the press to treat such matters in a statesmanlike manner. No editor has a right to deal with such things lightly. There is no telling how soon a similar attempt may be made to sleep with him in the same way.

Millennium of Loyal Claims.

Mr. Delano, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was, during his recent term in Congress, chairman of the Committee on Claims in the House. Our attention has been called to a passage in one of the debates in that body whilst he occupied the position aforesaid. The Mr. Boutwell who figured in the discussion is the present Secretary of the Treasury:

> Mr. Delano— * * Mr. Speaker, I know very well that there are reasons why these considerations should be expressed. Our nation now groans with the weight of public debts and necessary taxation, and our credit must be maintained. I know that there are now floating claims against this nation, not less in amount than $4,000,000,000, according to my estimate; and these claims, if admitted at all, will never be settled with less than $2,000,000,000. I do not believe they will be settled for that.
>
> Mr. Boutwell—Will the gentleman let me ask him a question?
>
> Mr. Delano—Certainly, sir.
>
> Mr. Boutwell—I would ask the gentleman whether, when he refers to this floating debt, which cannot be liquidated without an expenditure of $2,000,000,000, he refers to claims that may be brought by persons in the eleven States lately in rebellion?
>
> Mr. Delano—I refer only to claims of loyal persons.
>
> Mr. Boutwell—I would ask him whether he includes claims that may be brought in by States lately in rebellion?
>
> Mr. Delano—I refer to such claims as will be made by loyal people in all the States, and none others. When I say that it will take $2,000,000,000 I do it on the assumption that we shall compound these claims in some manner without settling up the full amount.—Congressional Globe, pp. 2,189-2,190.

The whole of this $2,000,000,000, be it observed, is to go to "loyal" claimants, and we all know, that "loyal," in the Radical lexicon, means "Radical," and that it will continue to mean Radical so long as Radicalism shall continue to grasp in its unclean hands the power which it now holds. So we see what we must prepare for. As soon as the sinking fund is under way, and the debt in hand and the taxes are firmly strapped down upon the shoulders of the people, the new debt of two thousand millions is to come looming up and is to go to Radical claimants. And all will of course be treated as Radicals, who, between this time and that, shall give their votes to Radical candidates and their support to the Radical administration. None else are to be allowed a dollar.

Ah, is it not a charming thing, a delicious thing, to be a loyal bondholder and get pay in gold at 50 per cent. premium and be exempted from taxation, and an equally charming and delicious thing to be a loyal or Radical shareholder in this two thousand million dollars' worth of prospective claims!

It seems, though the matter at present is generally kept secret, that the actual debt, which the Radical leaders expect to extort from the people, is really but little less than five thousand millions of dollars. Well, never mind. It will undoubtedly be paid promptly and cheerfully. Won't it?

☞ Ex-Secretary Seward's presence seems to create a good deal of enthusiasm among the Mexicans. They are evidently laboring under the impression that he is still engaged in the earthquake and whirlwind business.

General Butterfield.

General Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer at New York, is about retiring from his office, but whether he resigns it voluntarily or by compulsion is not stated. Of course, after the expositions that have been made, public opinion would not permit him to remain for any considerable length of time, even if Grant and Boutwell would. Indeed public opinion called for his immediate expulsion when the character of his transactions became known, and the call should have been obeyed. His continuance in his position even for a few days is a most discreditable [illegible].

General Butterfield should not have been made Assistant Treasurer. The appointment was not fit to be made, and nobody supposed that it was. Grant cannot have supposed that it was. He made it under the pressure of political influences and not with an honest and independent regard for the public interests. His honest supporters may well feel surprised, that, in the whole range of friends from among whom he had the opportunity of choosing, he could not select for a distinguished and highly responsible financial position one whom it would not be necessary to get rid of after so very brief a trial. We hope that the case of Butterfield will be investigated, and that, if he has been guilty of illegal action either in his official or his private capacity, his punishment will not be limited to enforced retirement or expulsion from office. He has prosecuted some editor for libel, but, in such cases as his, not one libel suit is brought to trial where ten are instituted.

It is announced that the administration, with a view to efficient and vigorous action in Butterfield's case, has sent sixteen female clerks from Washington to New York to verify his accounts and to count the currency, &c., on hand. The sending of these women for such a purpose may possibly be a proper proceeding, but it is at least a very odd one. It is certainly unprecedented in this country, and we do not believe that it has a precedent in any country. One would think that veteran male accountants and financiers, familiar with all the kinds of tricks and devices that such a man as Butterfield, if disposed, might use to disguise the character and hide the facts of his transactions, would be likely to be better qualified to investigate his official conduct and the affairs of his office than sixteen ladies. Butterfield notoriously is a lady's man.

Profits of the Pacific Railroad.

It has been estimated that the first year's earnings of the Union Pacific railroad will amount to 8,000,000 of dollars. To this estimate the Sacramento Union makes the objection that the road will be blocked by snow during parts of January, February, March, and April. Probably this is true, but the anticipation that the road will be thus blocked will cause an increased rush of travel and transportation beforehand, and the fact of its having been blocked will of course render necessary a great increase of travel and transportation when it shall be opened. The Secretary of the road reports its gross earnings for the half year ending September 30th, at $3,300,000 in gold, or $4,400,000 in currency. This half year includes April, which, the Sacramento paper says, is probably the month that offers greatest obstruction to transportation over the Sierra Nevada. The first half of May, it is stated, might also be set down as not much more profitable than April. Landslides and snow-slides are frequent during these six weeks.

In January, February and March, there are usually if not uniformly heavy snows, and last winter was no exception to the rule. Making the necessary deductions for interruptions on the two roads during these four and a half months, the California editor thinks that the annual gross earnings of the Central Pacific will be $7,920,000 in currency and those of the Union Pacific $6,660,000 in currency, making the total gross receipts of the entire line for the year ending on the first of next June, $14,580,000 in currency. This is certainly an enormous amount, and, although we have seen no late estimate of the expenses of the road, we have no doubt that all necessary expenses must be very small in comparison with the earnings.

Showings like these will of course prompt the construction of other roads to the Pacific, including one Southern road if not more than one, whether the government shall give or withhold its aid. But such works are too costly to be accomplished at present or until after a considerable time, even if the people or the government or the two combined shall ever be in a condition to accomplish them. One Southern road, however, within a short time, is an inevitable thing.

Salaries and Duties.

Elihu B. Washburne, Grant's Minister to France, has a salary of $17,500 in gold, and he has just called for $15,000 more to be added to his next year's salary, making the whole salary for his second year $32,500 in gold. And yet the country is not informed of his having done a single official act of any kind whatever. His call for additional pay is the only evidence he has given of being alive. When a postal treaty is to be negotiated with France, the work, instead of being left to him, is committed to a special minister sent out expressly for the purpose; and the second minister might as well be dead, for the utter failure of his mission is announced by himself to the United States Government.

And we keep a Minister at Begota, who receives a salary of about ten thousand dollars currency, but, when any business is to be done, he is ignored by the Government, left to enjoy himself in his own way and go where he pleases, and a special man is sent out at a special salary to attend to the work. This was done lately in the negotiation of the Darien Canal treaty, when Mr. Cushing was dispatched to Bogota. It is true that Cushing did nothing, but the regular Minister might, without any extraordinary effort, have done the same.

The new system of negotiation seems not unlikely to come into general practice. It cannot fail to be a capital thing for both the dispensers and the recipients of Government honors and patronage. We must have two sets of diplomatists, one of them exclusively ornamental and the other useful or useless as the case may be.

☞ The Albany Argus, after summing up the result of the New York election, says, "Is not this glory enough for one day, or indeed for all time?" We admit that it is glory enough for one day, but certainly not for all time. Just as much glory needs to be achieved on every election day hereafter. Without this the glory of the past will be of little worth.

☞ The greatest travelers of modern times are Fraulein Tinne, Dr. Livingstone and Gen. Grant. But they are doing nothing in that line now. Fraulein Tinne is dead, Dr. Livingstone is lost, and Gen. Grant has temporarily retired from the profession.

☞ A Radical paper in Ohio, referring to Mr. Pendleton's views as to the payment of the bonds, says that "he stamps upon honor and faith." He stamps only upon attempted extortion and robbery. We like men of his stamp.

☞ A good deal is said about Grant's stables at Washington, but the most extensive and remarkable of them is his Augean stable. O, that we had a Hercules to turn the Potomac river through it!

☞ The New York Sunday Times asks, "What will be the special duties of the coming man?" No doubt a part of them will be to marry the coming woman and edit the coming newspaper.

☞ The New Hampshire Statesman thinks that "General Grant's head has got dizzy." Grant needn't trouble himself about that. So long as his head swims, he won't sink.

Licking River.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the removal of all the dams in Licking river, and the Cynthiana Mercury learns from a reliable source that the work has been accomplished, and that the first rise in the stream will bring out large quantities of coal, logs and lumber. The Mercury says:

> The removal of these dams will prove a great blessing, not only to the people living in those counties contiguous to the river, but also to the people of the counties not so adjacent. Indeed, nearly all of Northeastern Kentucky is to be a great deal interested [illegible]. Yet the [illegible] there is to be done before the river is fairly navigable. The removal of the [illegible] and regularity. There are large rocks [illegible] out of the way [illegible] a safe [illegible] the incoming Legislature, and we trust it will not be [illegible] will be increased [illegible] it is a commercial sense, especially would it prove a great blessing, instead of paying such exorbitant prices for coal as is now the case, our people would be able to procure that important commodity—and it is the best kind of cannel coal—at something like reasonable rates; and the same can be said of wood and lumber—the latter the product of saw mills that would be erected all along the river. There are great areas of timber and an inexhaustible supply of coal and other minerals in the mountain counties lying on Licking, and when these are made accessible to market by navigation, the greatest benefits will follow.

The Mercury adds that the people of that section are indebted in a great degree for what has been accomplished to their late representative, the Hon. Thompson S. Parks, who was the author of the measure known as the Licking River Appropriation Bill, the passage of which he secured by his energy and wise management.

☞ Horace Greeley made a very good race in New York city at the late election, but he made a miserable one in the agricultural districts of the State. The farmers have too much respect for their own calling to support a fancy-farmer for office who raises beets at a cost of fifty cents apiece. They regard him as a "dead-beat."

☞ Gould, Fisk, and Butterfield are really not so much to blame for their recent endeavor to turn an honest penny by speculations in gold. But there is no excuse for Corbin. A man who holds the lucrative position of brother-in-law to President Grant ought to be content to let outside speculations alone.

☞ A Republican organ represents President Grant as saying that he "did not seek the position of President, and that he counts the days when his term shall expire." We apprehend that the best portion of the people of the United States count the time a good deal more impatiently than he does.

☞ A Philadelphia paper tells us that the nine new Circuit Judges whom Grant is to appoint after the first of December are "an absolute necessity." There is reason to apprehend that a majority of them will prove to be that necessity which knows no law.

☞ General Grant is aware that if he were to come here and address the Army of the Cumberland on the 18th he would have a large house; but, as nobody offers to make him a deed to the building and the lot on which it stands, he declines to come.

☞ An exchange says "the muse of history will describe the present administration as a mere school-boy's tale." Unless she is blind to the number of "rings" it exhibits, she will be more apt to describe it as the tail of a coon.

☞ The Bridgeport Union asks, "what evidence have we that Gen. Grant is not now as intemperate as he was once said to be?" We know of no other evidence than the mere fact that he doesn't ask Congress to repeal the heavy tax on whisky.

☞ The friends of the present free trade movement should derive a good deal of encouragement from the fact that the President, in disposing of the patronage of his office, if in nothing else, is the most decided free-trader of the age.

☞ Secretary Boutwell declares that he can not prophesy as to when the Government will resume specie payments. Then the people may hope to find neither prophet nor profit in the Cabinet.

☞ Honesty is unquestionably the best policy, but until it ceases to be the policy of the Democratic party, there can be no hope that the present administration will adopt it.

☞ Senator Morton, as usual, is very busy. There is no other man in the nation whose uttered opinions the able Senator has so often contradicted and controverted as his own.

☞ The President of Mexico wants a new Cabinet. We should insist upon sending him General Grant's if it were worth the transportation.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Government boots—full stock, all sizes, sold at Ed. Grauman's shoe-store, No. 141 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, eighth house below Fourth street. Sewed and pegged at the same prices.

☞ The best long top gloves at Cooke & Sewell's.

City and Country Buyers will bear in mind the sale of S. G. Henry & Co. today, as they have large receipts of new goods, such as men's, boys', and youths' boots, brogans, balmorals, ladies' and children's wear to offer. Also the sale on Friday morning, when new and large invoices of dry goods, shawls, blankets, underwear, towels, crash, cassimeres, jeans, &c., will be offered. Sale each day at 9½ o'clock.

An Article of True Merit. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

☞ The fine furniture of Dr. Fitz, who is removing from the city, will be sold at his residence, corner of Third and Walnut, this morning by Mr. C. C. Spencer.

☞ Cooke & Sewell have the P. P. drawers.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony. Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ In all kidney and bladder trouble, Walker's Tonic Bitters will be found beneficial. Can refer to parties who have been entirely relieved.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in a bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says. Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith: Dear Sir: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 5, 1869.

I have this day received, at the hands of Dr. E. J. Lehne, special agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, the sum of three thousand sixteen dollars eight cents ($3,016.08), being in full payment of policy No. 4,[illegible] of said company issued upon the life of my late husband, John Ad, dated [illegible]. It affords me pleasure to testify to the promptness and liberality of this excellent and popular company, believing it, as it has proved in my own case, safe, reliable, and equitable. I would advise all to patronize it who wish to make a sure protection [illegible].

We learn that Mr. Ad paid in all about $[illegible], in three annual installments, on the ten-year endowment, or life plan. [illegible] company a very handsome [illegible], it is not more than it merits.

From the restrictive and prohibitory character of Eastern companies and plans, this company has adopted such new and popular features as [illegible] the most powerful incentive [illegible], but who, under the older regime of insurance, justly feared, that in their direct extremity, for the most trivial failure, the whole benefits would be swept from them. This company issues only non-forfeiting, non-restrictive, participating policies, and the adoption of the contribution system of dividend, and more recently the reserve law, continuing ordinary life policies in force after payments cease, until the reserve is exhausted, should prompt all desiring the benefits of insurance to obtain it in this company.

CLOAKING VELVETS!!

A fresh importation of Lyons best cloaking velvet at

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

☞ A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters by a score or two of disinterested friends, who are endeavoring to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all of no use. The people won't be imposed upon. Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. no6eod&w1

FURS!!! FURS!!!

The best and cheapest assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

Cloaks & Cloakings.

Will open some new styles of cloaks and cloakings Monday morning.

no7 d3,Su,Th&Th EDWARD CERF & CO., Corner Fourth and Market.

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. o29 deod1m&w4

☞ **All the latest novelties in Cloaks and Cloakings at**

no9 Tu,Th&Su M. ARON'S.

Velvet Cloaks and Velvets.

We make a specialty of Velvet Cloaks and Lyons Velvets. EDWARD CERF & CO.,

n7d3&SuTu&Th Corner Fourth and Market.

☞ The ghost of King Solomon, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair is thoroughly original. There has been no thing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair without discoloring the skin. no4 eod3t

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1869.

J. J. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md:

DEAR SIR: I deem it due to you to report the beneficial effects of your Rosadalis in my case. At the opening of this month I was prostrated by weakness, so much as to prevent my attention to household duties. My attending physician brought me a bottle of your Rosadalis, which had the desired effect. It is strengthened my system and has restored my health. We are using this medicine in our family with very happy results, and I cannot regard it otherwise than a truly valuable medicine. Yours respectfully,

ALICE C. REYNOLDS, 231 New York avenue. n2eod6

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Ladies', misses' and children's furs, an immense stock, at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S

no7 d3,Su,Th&Th

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES, the most popular medicines of the day, at Owen & Sutton's, Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd. no6 d6

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ta10 d&aTh&weowly

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ta13 d1awTh&weowly

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

au18-d1f

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Eagan, 114 Third street. oc28 d1m

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— **Santonin Lozenges.**

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 dt

MARRIED.

SCHMIDT—NOTHNAGEL—June 3, 1869, A. L. SCHMIDT, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss CHARLOTTE NOTHNAGEL, of Columbus, O.

TRACY—WINTERS—Nov. 9, at residence of Geo. McKinney, Esq., by Rev. S. M. Messick, B. W. TRACY and Miss HETTIE WINTERS.

STEPHENS—SATTERWHITE—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, Mr. WM. J. STEPHENS to Miss ELLEN SATTERWHITE, all of this city.

Vol. III—For 1870.

THE WESTERN RURALIST. —FOR— **THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE ORCHARD AND THE FIRESIDE.**

TO BE PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY AT $2.00 PER YEAR.

Edited by Mr. LAWRENCE YOUNG, President of the Kentucky Pomological Society.

H. M. McCARTY, Corresponding Editor and Business Manager.

☞ Subscribers for 1870 will be furnished with the November and December numbers FREE. Address WESTERN RURALIST, LOUISVILLE, KY.

n11 d3&w3

Chickering Pianos.

GREAT reduction in prices. Large arrivals. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent, 76 Main st., bet. Second & Third. n11 eod

Manufactured by The National Watch Co., OF ELGIN, ILL.

Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made. Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Business office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

LINCK'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, [EUROPEAN PLAN,] **NORTH COLLEGE ST.,** First door above the L. and N. Depot, NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. He pays only for what he orders, as the house is kept on the European plan. [illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

New Orleans Express Freight Line.

NO freight will be received by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for New Orleans until Monday, Nov. 15. [illegible] J. W. FORBES, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

[illegible]

Address Dr. D. B. RICHARDS, No. [illegible] Varick st., New York. oc21 eodly

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

oc21 d&w6m

MEETINGS.

G. A. R.

POST No. 17 meets this evening. All the members are requested to be present. Meetings held every Thursday evening. By order of the Post Commander. C. C. ADAMS, Adjutant.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

WILLIAM E. GLOVER has this day withdrawn from the firm of Glover, White & Co., and the firm will be continued by Daniel P. White, Thomas H. Glover, and Albert G. Glover, under the old firm name of Glover, White & Co.

WM. E. GLOVER, DANIEL P. WHITE, CHAS. H. GLOVER, ALBERT G. GLOVER.

Nov. 1, 1869. n11 d3&w1

Dissolution.

THE law partnership of Harris & Sehon is this day dissolved. J. HARRIS, JNO. L. SEHON.

Nov. 10, 1869—3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Strobel & Co. and Snodgrass, Brooks & Strobel has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. R. V. SNODGRASS, F. BROOKS, D. STROBEL.

THE business will be conducted hereafter under the style of the Louisville Trunk Factory by Stratton, Snodgrass & Co., No. 169 West Market street. B. S. STRATTON, Sr., R. V. SNODGRASS, R. M. CARR, F. BROOKS.

n9 d3

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst. MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1869. n6 d12

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MRS. C. SMITH, manufacturer of Abdominal Corsets, has removed from 370 Market to 376 Jefferson, between Ninth and Tenth, south side. n11 deod3m

Removed.

QUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO. have removed to No. 162 Main st., between Third and Fourth, where they will continue the produce commission business. QUERBACKER, BENHAM & CO. n6 d6

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. se21 3m

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1869.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst. R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier. n2 d10

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

The Most Popular Medicines of the Day:

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

For sale by C. LEWIS DIEHL, Druggist, Corner First and Walnut. n9 d6

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c

C. KETCHUM, No. 72 West Main Street,

IS now offering the handsomest stock of the above goods ever offered to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally. Do not fail to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Particular inducements to cash customers. n7 d6

Metropolitan Hotel!

NEW YORK, November 1, 1869.

WE are now prepared to receive families and single gentlemen for the winter. SIMEON LELAND & CO. n9 dl

This Week and Next!

J. M. ARMSTRONG, 182 MAIN STREET.

WILL reduce his prices 20 per cent. this week. Boys' Clothing. Youths' Clothing. Gents' Furnishing Goods, Merchant Tailoring, &c. n9 d3

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Those who wish bargains in FAMILY MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, AND PERFUMERY

Had better call soon at the old house No. 76 Fourth street, near Main. RAYMOND & CO. n1 eod4

PORTER, AKIN & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.), **COTTON FACTORS** AND **Commission Merchants,** DEALERS IN **Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions** 369 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc8 eod1m

WM. GLENN & SONS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **GROCERIES,** 70 and 72 Vine street, Cincinnati.

Have a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Variety Goods. oc13 TuTh&Sa1m

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Vasange Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, oc13 deod3m 316 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Vasange Vines, one and two years old; also 300,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 316 East Green st. ☞ Send for price list. oc13 deod3m

DR. TOOKER'S Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician in the ladies' department. Send stamp for circular. R. NEWTON TOOKER, oc26 d1m 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market. L. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. au15 d&wtf

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whisky.

160 [illegible] PHILLIPS & SCALLY, [illegible] Main, Louisville, Ky.

$2.50 [illegible] Working [illegible]

[illegible] 141 [illegible] between Fourth and [illegible]. All other boots and shoes at proportionately [illegible].

Business Chance.

WANTED [illegible]

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

800 TONS No. 1 Hay on Dyke at the L. & N. R. R. [illegible] CALLAHAN & SON, [illegible] Broadway.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company [illegible] at the Bank of Louisville and after the [illegible] inst., or at the Banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after the 1st prox. W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

n10 d1oct

Kiln-dried Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS in store and for sale by T. J. JEFFERSON & BRO., N. W. cor. Main and First street. n10 d6

Louisville Chancery Court.

Thomas Sayle's Administratrix, against Thomas Sayle's Heirs, &c. } No. 23,261.

THE creditors of Thomas Sayle, deceased, are notified that there is a proceeding to settle his estate. Parties having claims against the same must present them at my office, proven according to law, on or before the 15th of December, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH, Comm'r. n3 d3&w3

Louisville Chancery Court.

Victor Stoll's Administratrix, against Victor Stoll's Heirs, &c. } No. 23,204.

THE creditors of Victor Stoll, deceased, are notified that there is a proceeding to settle his estate. Parties having claims against the same must present them at my office, proven according to law, on or before the [illegible] of December. THOS. P. SMITH, Comm'r. n3 d3&w3

Notice of Assignment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have been, this 8th day of November, 1869, appointed assignee of E. G. Toppet. Persons having claims against said Toppet will present them for adjudication, and all parties indebted to said Toppet are notified to make settlement of same at the book store, No. 169 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, 1869. THOS. HARRIS, Assignee.

Louisville, Ky.—n10 d3

Mules for Sale.

36 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and [illegible] 14 hands 3 inches 3 years old and [illegible] for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. E. WATERS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy with wife, vs. M. Leahy. } No. 23,[illegible].

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 23,[illegible], for a judgment empowering M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to act and trade as a feme sole. T. LEAHY. M. LEAHY. n5 d10

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, ENGINEERS' OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS to work on the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Wages for carpenters $3.00 [illegible]; for laborers $1.75 to $2 per day. For employment apply to Superintendent of Superstructure [illegible]. n11 d3f

Hominy.

WE are agents for the sale of the Favorite Mill Hominy, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season. T. J. JEFFERSON & BRO'S, oc21 d13 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends. [illegible] He is the wonder of the age. He can tell every thing in [illegible] the moment you enter his office—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc21 d1m

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Seventh and Grayson streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc22 d1m

Copper Distilled Whisky.

350 BBLS. Beall, Stiles & Co. Whisky; 25 do Mayflower Whisky; 25 do White Frost Whisky. For sale by W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street. oc21 d1m

Wanted,

AT D. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 200 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. no3 d3f

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co., under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provision of this act. J. B. HAMILTON, President Louisville Bridge Co. se1 dtf

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. je11

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh6 dtf

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street. ap19 dtf

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN, Fire and Marine Insurance, No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y. ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK, ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y., ASSETS, OVER $300,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK, ASSETS, OVER $425,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y., ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN., ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted And Promptly Paid. oc21 d1m

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals. All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof. WM. SINTON, Agent, oc21 d1m 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

JEFFERSONVILLE Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of Spring street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of Blankets, white & gray, Flannels, Stocking Yarns, Linseys, and Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality or the goods from any other establishment in the West. The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by wholesale dealers. Goods cut to suit customers. J. L. BRADLEY & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. au7 eodtf

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS

Mrs. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG

HAS just received her stock of FALL GOODS, embracing Cloakings, Velvets, Plush, Satins, Trimmings, Guipure Lace, etc. She is ready to take orders for

Suits in the Latest Style.

Particular attention paid to Velvets. A large stock of black Satin and black Silks. The ladies are invited to call and examine goods and patterns. MRS. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG, No. 190 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. [illegible]

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK. Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc.

GLASSMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO., 200 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET, [illegible] ST. LOUIS, MO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and [illegible].

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON, MANAGER.

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL.

H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS Etc.,

Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, [illegible], Flooring, Shelving, [illegible] always on hand. ☞ Send for bill of Prices. oc21 TuTh&Sa

G. W. McCREADY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜

No. 29 Third street, between Main and the River.

A. G. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN **Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,**

31 Main street, between Second and Third,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. **LOUISVILLE, KY.**

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Commission Merchants, 37 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. oc13 deod3m

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT (SUCCESSORS TO BUCKNER, BROWN & CO.), **Produce & General Commission MERCHANTS,** No. 60 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Refer by permission, to Union Bank, Louisiana, and Messrs. Pike, Brother & Co., New Orleans, La.; Messrs. C. W. Thomas & Co. and John S. Smith, Esq., Cashier, Louisville, Ky.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 37 Natchez Street, **New Orleans, La.**

Advances made on consignments. Western Produce—Whisky Agency. Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in our market or on plantations above New Orleans.

Reference—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bros., Louisville.

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR AND General Commission Merchant, No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their

E

ticket, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E." FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at

188 Church St., NEW YORK.

Dress Trimmings.

A LARGE STOCK of Silk Gimps; A large stock of Headings; A large stock of Fringes; A large stock of Dress Buttons; A large stock of Trimming Ribbons; A large stock of Velvet Ribbons. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. n7

Corsets.

A FULL LINE of D[illegible] White and Colored Corsets; A full line of French Corsets; A full line of Glove-fitting Corsets; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. n7

Delaines, Plaids, &c.

200 PIECES All-wool Delaines; 10 cases Fancy Delaines; 50 pieces Empress Cloth; 50 pieces French Merinos; 15 pieces Black Bombazines; Also, Black and Colored Lusters, Plaid Poplins and Fancy Dress Goods. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. n7

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.

By selecting only such as bear this encircled Trade-mark. Prepared only at the **FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS** 144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson, And for sale by the Trade generally. oc3 eod3m

Aikin & Drummond (Successors to Pearce, Aikin & Co.) LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sole manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mill, and Scuffle's [illegible] Evaporators, [illegible], &c. [illegible] Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions. au3 eod3m

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Store!

REMOVED TO Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St. mr27 deod3m

Flowers, Shade Trees, SHRUBS, &c.

ROSS & LAUER have just received a fine lot of hyacinthes, tulips, crocus, &c., which they will sell at reasonable rates. They also have for sale, of their own growth, a fine stock of shade trees, such as European and American lindens, silver, sugar and scarlet Maples; peach, pear and cherry trees; grape vines, best varieties for this climate; evergreens, shrubs, roses, and bedding plants. Catalogues sent free on application. Orders for wreaths, baskets for weddings, and bouquets promptly attended to. Address ROSS & LAUER, Bardstown Road, upper side Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky. oc6 d1m

LADIES, ATTENTION

JUST RECEIVED—
Lace Chemisettes at $1;
Puffed Illusion Chemisettes at 75c;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c;
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs at 10c;
Corsets with 60 whalebone at only $1;
Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves; new styles;
Lace Collars;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Fine Embroidered Table-Covers, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth street. n1

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS. This Hotel is being REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc21 dif

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and distillers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and wheat malt; also hops, apothecaries and confectioners [illegible], which I offer for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley. JOHN ENGLE, Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth & Seventh.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee, Salt, and Grocers' Bags; [illegible]. C. B. & W. H. KLEINFELTER, Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md. oc8 d6m

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

J. Brydon vs. J. Kerchner. No. 4,200. Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

BY virtue of an order of sale in this case, I will offer for sale, at the Court-house door, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869, between 10 and 3 o'clock, on a credit of 3 months, one bay gelding, one [illegible], and one chopping-machine, with horse-power. Purchaser to give bond with approved security. C. H. FIELD, Jr., D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. n11 d5

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November [illegible] [illegible] Franklin co., Ky., [illegible] miles from Frankfort, on the [illegible] turnpike [illegible] cattle, [illegible] ploughs, gear, &c., all my household and kitchen furniture, nearly new. The land will be sold in three tracts, to-wit:

No. 1,

about 88 acres, fronting the Georgetown turnpike, 11 acres of which are cleared and now under a heavy crop of clover; the rest choice woodland, with a fine supply of [illegible] [illegible] in the county.

No. 2,

the homestead, "Glen Moore," about 137 acres of first quality of land, about [illegible] in timber, the balance in grass. The improvements are a large, substantial two-story brick mansion of 12 large rooms and three halls, seven good dry basement rooms [illegible] a large [illegible] a never-failing spring of [illegible] [illegible] The house has been recently painted and is one of the handsomest and best country residences in the county.

No. 3,

About [illegible] acres of choice land, with a small, comfortable house on it, with good spring, &c., and, for its size, an excellent farm.

If more land is wanted, the 85 acres joining the last two tracts, and owned by Dr. Graham, can be bought. Cost of the personal property [illegible] will be sold on the same terms.

Terms—For the lands one-half cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and lien retained; for other property: sums of $20 or under, cash; larger sums, 4 months' credit on notes well secured, negotiable in bank. Any persons wishing to see the property can do so by writing to me, and [illegible] at Frankfort, or at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville.

I offer at private sale that very complete country residence and [illegible] acres of land, near White Sulphur Spring, in Scott county, Ky., occupied by Mr. Jas. M. Craig, at the Mayesville [illegible] Church, 1 miles from Georgetown and 4 from [illegible]. The improvements are a dwelling-house, of large rooms, and out-buildings [illegible] comfortable country home, besides a [illegible] house of 3 rooms on one corner of the grounds.

I also offer a tract of 134 acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, Ky., near Agleuch meeting-house, on the Maysville turnpike road, 8 miles from Paris and 1 miles from Lexington, and admirably situated for a garden farm. For further particulars, address me as above. D. C. FREEMAN.

oc13 Wed&Sat till—no11 d14

Public Sale.

THE undersigned, being desirous to change location, will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, if not sold before, all the property below mentioned, and in the town of Mt. Vernon, Ky., the terminus of the Lebanon Branch R. R.: 11 town lots, 57 acres of meadow and wood land; 4 acres meadow; 2 dwelling-houses; 2 store-houses; 1 livery stable; 1 hotel, containing 20 rooms, front 186 feet, and opposite and within 50 feet of the depot, new and neatly furnished. All the above named can be bought reasonably. M. P. NEWCUM. n2 d10*

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

R. H. ELIAS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION —OF— **$98,000 Worth** —OF— **Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Silverware and Store Fixtures.**

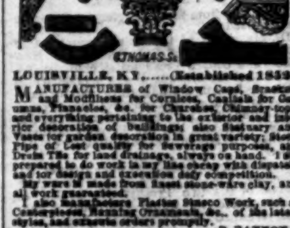
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, November 13, 1869.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express. Address all communications to R. H. ELIAS, P. O. Box 1212, Cincinnati, Ohio.

oc16 d1No3-omNo1

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS



LOUISVILLE, KY......(Established 1859.)

MANUFACTURES of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Flower Vases, &c. Chimney-tops and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of buildings; also Statuary and Vases for garden decorations in great variety; Stone Pipe of best quality for sewerage purposes, and Flues for Chimneys, &c. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. I am prepared to do work in any shape desired, and all work guaranteed. Also Slate [illegible] Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, [illegible] &c., of the latest styles, and executed orders promptly. F. BANNON.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factory [illegible] Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts. [illegible]

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S PIANOS!

None but first-class instruments are made by this firm.

Office and Warerooms, 148 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. oc1 dly

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies, OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old; [illegible] Glen Lea AA, 3 " "; [illegible] Glen Lea A, 2 " ".

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old; [illegible] bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 years old; [illegible] bbls Nolin, 1 year old. In store and for sale to the trade by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc23 [illegible] Main st., bet. First and Second.

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky in casks and for sale by the demijohn. W. H. WALKER & CO., 35 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Courier-Journal.
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Brigham Young and the Press.

The much-married potentate who holds the reins of power in Utah has been greatly troubled lately. The completion of the Pacific railway was very exasperating to him. Then the schism among the Saints has disturbed him; and now the press has raised its hydra head within his domain, and is engaged in ventilating and exploding the [illegible] of Mormonism. [illegible] He is now engaged in trying to stamp out the press in Utah that is inimical to him. To this end he has recently taken some high-handed measures. So far he has not been successful, and the chances of his ever being are growing smaller every day. With a free press in Mormondom, the religion is doomed.

II.

Boucicault Retired from Business.

"Escaped from Portland," the last effort of this successful adapter of French plays and dramatizer of sensational situations, has been damned, to speak in theatrical parlance. Its reception was so cool that the wearied author of "Formosa" laid down his pen and scissors in disgust, and, full of chagrin, resolved to recuperate his shattered energies. London is consequently disconsolate. The drama is now on its last legs in England, and so vitiated has the public taste become that no amount of revival of the legitimate drama or Shakspearean drama will purify it up to a point where a decent play, however brilliant, will pay the manager for the trouble of producing it. Our English cousins will be in a bad way if Boucicault should remain in the sulks much longer, as there is evidently nothing in the whole range of dramatic literature which will fill the void his facile pen has hitherto.

III.

Exit "Jenkins."

The dignified and erudite New York Tribune has dropped a shell into "Jenkins'" garret. Other influential and respectable papers in the metropolis had previously given him warning, and the solid commercial journals discharged him. The decent readers had been so nauseated with his impertinent and imprudent tuft hunting and the disgusting accounts of "weddings in high life," and his sickening chronicling of the whereabouts and doings of a herd of underbred, overdressed, vile-mannered *parvenus*, that the Tribune could not keep its Titan hands off of the insufferable, cheeky little beast any longer. So when "Jenkins" with "his eye in fine (reportorial) phrensy rolling," reveled in oriental metaphors in describing the gorgeousness of the bride's dress and trousseau and of the regal splendor of the presents upon the occasion of the marriage in high life of Bishop Simpson's daughter in Philadelphia the other day, and gloated over the cut of President Grant's coat on that festive eve, the philosophic mind of the Jupiter Tonans who wields the mighty thunderbolts from the Tribune tripod was made up, and "Jenkins" was impaled on a column of editorial and held up spitted before the fires of public indignation to be roasted alive.

IV.

Rochefort and Rollin.

These pestiferous Gascons are back again in Paris. Both have determined to stand as candidates for the Corps Legislatif. Rollin swears dramatically, and with all the shrugs and grimaces of his race, that he will not take the oath of personal fidelity to Napoleon, who has permitted them to return to France. The Emperor must be pretty well satisfied of their being harmless; otherwise he certainly would not have allowed two such restless, impracticable spirits to run loose in Paris. They will perhaps be placed under the delicate surveillance of the police, and watched as only the French detective can watch. Upon the slightest evidence of a disposition to be revolutionary or seditious, Messrs. Rochefort and Rollin will probably be invited to leave France. Of the two, Rollin is the most dangerous. He has been in the revolution business the best part of his life and has never declared any tangible dividends. Rochefort is younger, full of ambition, and has a good deal of superficial fluency of speech and journalistic clap-trap. Neither one of them will be able to disturb Napoleon. Rochefort is a sort of French Colorado Jewett or George Francis Train, while Rollin is about as much of a practical, earnest statesman as Mr. Horace Greeley is a practical agriculturist or political economist. These are all bullets out of the same mold, and, although never so carefully loaded and well aimed, never hit the mark shot at.

V.

Poor Mrs. Rawlins.

When the late Secretary of War died there was a good deal of loud-mouthed sympathy and cheap condolence indulged in by the Radical press, and a few professionally patriotic philanthropists made haste to testify their "love of the Union," "devotion to the old flag," and "profound reverence for the memory of one of the nation's defenders in the darkest hours of the wicked and sinful rebellion," who had just dropped down dead in his country's harness. A subscription was proclaimed from the house-tops for the widow of the late General Rawlins. For a while it was the fashion among the "trooly loil" to subscribe because it was a cheap way of advertising themselves and their loyalty. Behold the sequel! The New York Times tells us that "the fund is in a languishing state," and that subscriptions have ceased outright—altogether. Here is a beautiful comment on the patriotic appreciation of the Radicals and Republicans of the services of General Rawlins. Where are the men who have grown rich out of the war? Have they no sense of shame or gratitude left that will make them contribute some of their ill-gotten gains to keep the widow of a general officer in the army of the United States from want? We venture to say that more money can be raised to-day for the benefit of Mrs. Rawlins from among the late officers and men of what is popularly known at the North as the "late so-called, alleged, pretended Confederate" army, than can be, or has been, subscribed so far by the whole army of civil, military, diplomatic, and judicial office-holders now fattening upon Government pap; and simply because, although their enemy in war, they found General Rawlins ever a generous and considerate foe, and, as soldiers, though on opposite sides, they would not willingly see any soldier's widow or children suffer.

VI.

Literary.

The book trade of New York has been prosperous so far this season. The South now takes as much literary matter as before the war. The Harpers have issued an illustrated edition of George Eliot's novels, and Justin Macarthy's new novel "My Enemy's Daughter." D. Appleton & Co. have published "The Goethe Gallery," containing characters from that author's works, illustrated by fifty rare engravings. As a holiday present book it is in good taste. Routledge & Co. will shortly publish a handsome volume entitled "Beautiful Women," containing portraits of sixteen beauties after Reynolds, Lawrence, Gainsborough and other celebrated English painters. Leypoldt & Holt have issued "The Round-about Papers" in two volumes, completing the Tauchnitz edition of Thackeray. Miss Martineau is delighted with the American criticisms on her Biographical Sketches. Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are about to issue a work called "The Ancestry of General Grant and their Contemporaries," in which the President's family history is traced back to a Puritan forefather. Mrs. Edward's interesting novel, "Susan Fielding," which is said to be as good as "Archie Lovell," is to be issued by the same firm. It took ten years to sell five hundred copies of Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Nature," says a high authority. "The Woman Who Dared," by Epes Sargent, is announced. It is a novel in verse, full of queer notions, and the wonder is that he was the man who dared to publish it. Hogg & Son, of London, are to publish Dr. Hezekiel's life of Bismarck. The Moxon's, of London, are to give us the new book by Hood, with Dore's illustrations, shortly. Great attention is now being given by foreign and domestic publishers to the publishing of juvenile books. Neither expense nor care are spared in making them as attractive as possible.

VII.

An Epidemic of Murder.

A mania for killing seems to rage just now in this country and abroad. Within a short time we have had some men killing their wives and beating their mothers in Chicago; a preacher drowning his wife out West somewhere; an insane mother butchering her three children in Iowa; and a number of atrocious tragedies in other sections. The most remarkable result of this familiarity with scenes of violence is the confronting of the man Maurer at the North with the head of his victim, in order to see if he would show any signs of guilt. While the epidemic has been in full blast in the United States, the fever has broken out with unusual violence abroad in the form of the murder in Brussels of two ladies in their own homes, and to cap the climax a four-fold murder in another part of Belgium. The shocking details of the Pantin massacre have familiarized all Europe with the story of bloodshed and violence. One of the most remarkable of the continental tragedies was the murder of three brothers. These periodical fits of crime have culminated in an old man in England over eighty years of age killing his landlord, also an octogenarian. So the disease is not at all sporadic, but attacks old and young. Murder, suicide, theft, and arson now follow one another as regularly as infantile diseases do the young. The first mentioned is now the ruling passion. Some months ago the fashionable crime was suicide, and before that, the press was kept busy chronicling kleptomania. There certainly must be some hidden and undiscovered reason for these crime-cycles, and the scientific men of the age are trying to solve the problem. It may be that the same elements which cause hydrophobia in a dog affect the human animal similarly, only, instead of a desire to bite, it is an uncontrollable impulse to murder, steal or burn, according as the subtle poison within our natures affects us much or little.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Father Hy—but no matter. The reader has heard enough of him for the present.

We are told that Senator Sprague hasn't bought the National Intelligencer, and probably never will.

The pleasing intelligence comes to us through a New York paper that Robeson is popular in Washington, and that he likes good dinners and gives them.

Gen. O. O. Howard is to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston on the subject of "Army Experience and Incidents."

Miss Angelina Honeysuckle Thistledown is one of the belles of Providence, R. I. She is said to be beautiful, and, as to the selection of her name, she is not the guilty party.

Senator Fenton, of New York, must be something more than an honorary member of a number of rings. They say he pays $350 a week for board at the Arlington House in Washington.

The Cincinnati Times of Tuesday says: "A lady, ninety-eight years of age, one of the last survivors of Napoleon's disastrous march to Moscow, arrived in this city yesterday on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad."

A negro woman of Rockford, Ill., wanted to ride in the ladies' car on one of the railroads out there, and, because the conductor wouldn't let her do it, a jury awarded her two thousand dollars in the way of damages.

It is said of Mr. C. C. P. Moody, editor of the Malden (Mass.) Messenger, who died last week, that he had been an active and consistent Christian for forty years. If this is true, he couldn't have been about his printing office much during the time.

While Eugenie was in Constantinople, on her Imperial way to the Suez Canal, the Sultan sat her down to a dinner-table on which were knives and forks and other silver ware to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

We have it from the New York World that Major Hardinge, formerly editor of the Oakland (Cal.) Democrat, and husband of Belle Boyd, is said to have accepted a position on Cespedes' staff. It is reported that Belle herself has retired to a lunatic asylum in California, but it is hardly probable.

An exchange tells us that Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, becoming wearied of hotel life, has rented a beautiful house on East Sixteenth street, furnishing the same new throughout, where with her parents she intends to reside for some time to come, notwithstanding the numerous reports of her early departure for Europe.

Rev. Miss Mary Graves, a divinity student studying with Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport, Conn., preached in the Universalist church at New Haven last Sunday week, and the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of the same section of country, has a son studying for the ministry at Antioch (Ohio) College. A North Carolina clergyman recently invented a mouse-trap, and having sold the patent for eleven thousand dollars, at once quit preaching. These Rev. women ought to do something of the same sort.

Fanny Fern says "there is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it, but I am very sure he would, and as to his wife, why—she could shave some other man, couldn't she!" Fanny Fern ought to turn barber; but if she were to handle the razor as recklessly as she does the pen, she would cut somebody's throat the first thing she knew.

At the fashionable New York Jewish wedding the other day of Mr. L. J. Frank and Miss Ada Myers, the bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with point applique and tulle, with a Eugenie trail, festooned with box-plaitings and tulle filling. A costly veil of lace fell to her feet, and her head was decorated with a wreath of orange flowers, and pendants of the same fell upon her shoulders. The bridesmaids were five in number, dressed in pink satin, with overskirt of tulle and pink silk trimming.

They say that Albert Edward Wales, better known as the Prince of that ilk, won the affections of M'lle Schneider in order to win a wager which he made with his brother-in-law, a sort of Cousin to His Royal Naughtiness. A Russian Prince was in love with Schneider, and A. E. W.'s brother-in-law wagered him several dollars that he couldn't knock the heels from under the adoring and adored Russian. Albert, having parted his hair in the middle, immediately proceeded to business, and won the bet. When he had spent two hundred thousand dollars on Schneider, and had paid house rent a long way in advance, she acknowledged that Wales had the best of the Russian Prince.

The Chicago Republican is still harping severely upon Butler—not Ben. Butler, but "that other fellow." Here is its last touch: "It is not now too late, and we trust President Grant will promptly recall the appointment of Consul General to British India which he recently bestowed on a low fellow named Butler, of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. This fellow, with every issue of the Spirit, is demonstrating more and more the discredit which is done the country by his appointment. We trust and believe that the journalists of America do not include in their number another so utterly vile and scurrilous as this Butler. McCoole is a gentleman compared to him. Revoke his appointment, by all means."

Of Boutwell a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The financial head of the country is an enthusiastic billiardist. To him the cue and balls are a perfect delight. After a busy day spent in close attention to the business of the dry work of his department, the elegant Governor, who, by the way, is growing in his manner very like unto Charles Sumner, repairs to a select billiard saloon on Pennsylvania Avenue, and there spends two or three hours making his carroms. Boutwell is not a professor of the scientific game, but he is a very fair player and improves space. He has a cue of his own, which he brings with him to the billiard saloon and carries home with him when he finishes playing. George S. may be seen issuing from the saloon sometimes as late as midnight."

The Norfolk Virginian thus describes a cane which a gentleman has sent to Gen. Lee: "Surmounting the upper end of the cane is a massive and richly chased and beautifully engraved head of the gold. The collar part or band of this gold mounting, clasping or encircling the head of the cane, is composed of eight flat panels, and on these panels appears, engraved in the most chaste and beautiful style, by one of New York's most skillful artists, the following inscription: 'To Robert E. Lee, from a profound admirer of his character. October, 1869.' On the summit of the mounting, at its center, and forming a small circle, appears in small capitals of a unique and chaste style, the name of Robert E. Lee. Revolving spirally around the shaft of the cane is most beautifully inscribed, for the space of about eighteen inches in length, in indelible ink, the following legend: 'Navis Pretoria Merrimac Pars Fui.'"

Gen. Butterfield continues to catch it from every quarter. Even the Radical press loses no opportunity to give him a kick. Here is what the Buffalo Express has to say of him: "It is charged that Gen. Butterfield has before now been guilty of official complicity with speculators for his own aggrandizement. The accusation is that, during the battle of Chancellorsville, he forbade the use of the wires to everybody but himself for thirty-six hours, he, however, telegraphing to confederates in New York: 'The boy is wounded;' 'the boy is badly wounded;' 'the boy is mortally wounded,' thus clandestinely informing his ally that the army had been repulsed, driven back, badly defeated; and enabling him to govern his gold purchases accordingly. These dispatches were taken off the wires at Washington and shown to Mr. Stanton, who, indignant, demanded Butterfield's dismissal. Mr. Lincoln, persuaded by Mr. Seward, finally pardoned and reinstated him. He stands charged with a similar offense now."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald paints the President abroad thus: "President Grant's chief mode of recreation while in Washington is a long walk early in the morning and a ride after dinner. One day, for instance, the President starts out from the White House along F street and back, and the next day, by way of variety, takes his course along Pennsylvania avenue towards Georgetown. He may be seen almost any morning enjoying this pedestrian exercise. He walks along very slowly, with one hand in his breeches pocket, and with the other either holding a cigar or thrown behind his back. A strange little man is Grant in his walks. He never looks to the right or the left, but straight before him, or towards the ground, and seems not to notice any of the passers. His manner is altogether that of a man wrapped up in his own thoughts and unconscious of what is happening about him. Many who know him pass President Grant in these walks, but very few venture to join him."

A female rival to the great horse firm of Grant & Bonner is about to put in a conspicuous appearance in New York. The New York World says of her: "Miss Middle Morgan, one of the best known of the fair journalists of New York, and one of the most accomplished horse-women in the world, is about to establish a riding-school in this city. It is understood that Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., is to contribute $20,000 toward the enterprise. Miss Morgan is the young lady who bought a splendid stud for Victor Emmanuel, she being a warm personal friend of the imperial gentleman. She expects to exhibit to the world with her noble horse-womanship in the Central Park within the next ten days, on which occasion she will ride Mr. Jerome's splendid horse 'Travelers.' This will be her first visit to our grand park, she having said some months ago that she would never visit the place until she could mount the best saddle horse in the country and ride along the drives of the park upon its back. 'Travelers' is a large animal and will undoubtedly be equal to the task of carrying Miss Morgan, who weighs not far from 160 pounds. The appearance of the jockey-ess at Central Park will, no doubt, create a sensation in the sporting world."

SPAIN.

Valencia After the Siege—The Dead and Wounded.

[From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

VALENCIA DEL CID, Sept. 18, 1869.

It is always within the province of a newspaper correspondent to collate as many facts as possible. After a battle or a siege it is a greater duty; for during their existence the salient points alone can be touched upon. So it is with me at this period. I have traveled through and through the city to note the effects of the bombardment; I have counted the barricades, have seen the wounded and the prisoners.

There are even yet afloat different versions of the losses experienced during the siege. Some say—for instance, the American Consul—that the loss of both sides amounts to 1,500 killed, besides 2,000 wounded. The Consul is very good authority, but still I am inclined to think he has been misled, and cannot believe that the number amounts to that figure. Merchants in the city say that there were about 1,500 killed; others reduce the number to 1,200 and even 1,000. But from officers of the staff I have heard it stated that their losses amounted to from 450 to 700 men killed, besides 2,000 wounded, many dangerously, with but slight chances of life. As for the Republicans, they stated it as their firm belief that there could not have been less than 300 killed, probably 400; but they were almost sure that accounts of more than 300 dead insurgents must be verified by strict investigation, that 300 were known to have been buried, but as many were interred in the cellars of the houses it was difficult to give an accurate list. Using discrimination, all may come to the conclusion that altogether there were between 950 and 1,100 killed on both sides, while those in immediate danger of death from serious wounds may probably add a hundred more to the fearful list of mortality. The wounded on the Republican side is not so grave, if I may judge from the number in the hospitals, for these number but 412, yet it is reasonable to suppose that if the dead were buried in cellars that wounded insurgents are being attended to in their own houses. The wounded present a ghastly sight. The horrors of a battlefield are fully realized in the bleeding and lacerated forms, and the gory couches upon which they are laid in the bloody litters, and the woe-begone, pallid, suffering victims of the horrible civil war. The amputated limbs numbered fifty-three last night, and those dying or dead within the hospital are close on the hundreds.

It has now transpired that the insurgents, having captured the founderies, had manufactured four cannon, but they proved worthless. They also manufactured guns resembling rockets, from which, with a very slight charge of powder, a piece of spiked iron driven into a handle of wood could be shot upward and so be made to drop, spiked end first, upon the head, the neck, or the bent back of a soldier or officer. They also threw hand grenades with slugs among the houses garrisoned by the military from the church towers and from the Miguelete of the Cathedral.

The exact number of bombs thrown into the city was 420, while the grenades, though many in number, were nearly all defective. As I have been to note the wreck made by the bombs, the most calamitous results from the bombardment may here be stated. A twelve-pounder shell shot by the battery situated in Calle de San Vincente penetrated the second story of the palace of Marquis de Caceres and burst in the salon, blowing the third story into fragments, and destroying almost every bit of furniture contained in the second and third stories. His family, fortunately, had left in the morning of that day under the protection of a flag of truce. The Marquis' grand picture gallery contained nearly 500 pictures of the ancient masters—Murillo, Ribalta, Cano, Rubens, and Van Dyck. In Calle de Paraguers another projectile penetrated a house inhabited by Don Vicente Pino, and exploding within brought the three upper stories down. The family, however, were in the cellar, so there were no additions to the already severe loss entailed upon Senor Pino.

A bomb in Calle Pilas, entering the second story, converted nearly a dozen rooms into one, destroying the lath and plaster partitions completely. Two bombs entered the Church of the Cannon, a building used as the Provincial Museum, destroying pictures in any quantity and lacerating the stone pillars and walls severely. A shell dropped in the *patio* of the Provincial Hospital, and, exploding, killed the porter. In Calle Aderezadores three houses have been gutted. Great, ugly rents are in the walls, and the ceilings hang as if the slightest weight would bring the whole mass down.

In Cubells street a house was utterly demolished. In a house between the gates of Serrano and Trinidad, on the 12th inst., were assembled together eighteen persons; a shell entered the first story, where they were, carried off the table, exploded, and wounded every soul of them, half a dozen most seriously about the head.

In the district surrounding the hospital the ruin seems to have been general, for there is hardly a house which has escaped; the balconies have been torn, window-sills carried away, houses unroofed and houses down; that is the tale of this *barrio*.

Calle de Santa Teresa has also suffered frightfully. A grenade was thrown into the patio of the Purity Convent, where there were several hundred laborers of the municipal, where it exploded and wounded seriously nearly two dozen people.

The Gothico Lonja has, for a wonder, escaped all damage; but the Church of Santos Juanes, opposite, has suffered, a statue has been knocked down, the Virgin's niche invaded and mutilated, griffins have their stone wings shorn off, the tower of the church has also been much defaced, the Cathedral towers, La Miguelette, has been so battered and torn that it can never be restored to its pristine beauty. The ponderous bell (weighing three tons), hanging over the tower had a very narrow escape, it seems to me, for had a solid cannon ball which simply fractured a corner block of stone and splintered the corner of another, struck fairly in the center of the column which was one of the supports of the bell, it would be a difficult task to estimate the wreck and ruin above. Two jewelry houses of Senors Garibaldi and Munoz were sacked by the insurgents.

A dozen of trees have been cut down in the market. Eight houses in the market have been rendered useless; they will have to be rebuilt. The poor market itself has suffered; columns knocked down, the ceiling ripped, the booths annihilated, &c. The bell Catalina in the Cathedral, one of the bass, which rings with the chime, is destroyed. But it would be impossible to note the whole. Let it be understood that within the central portion of Valencia the damage cannot be computed, nor enumerated. The streets are covered with glass, crockery, pieces of stones from damaged buildings, cartridge papers, and miscellaneous filth.

The Diario Mercantile and El Tribuno of this day state the barricades amount to the number of 945, and your correspondent, though he has seen them and counted 136 in fifteen minutes, each in company with an American gentleman, were the number stated at 2,000 945 is, to the last unit, correct; nor need there be any doubt, as Calle Gracia itself had ten in front of the main one, each guarded by a dozen insurgents.

The old Ayuntamiento having absconded, and the new one having come into power, it has been found that there is not a cent in the treasury left, and contributions are asked from the citizens.

The chain gangs are being employed in repaving the streets again and cleaning up the mountains of filth.

The number of prisoners now in the Plaza de Toros (bull ring) taken since the termination of the siege is 2,400, and there are 560 in the correctional of San Augustine. But they are all to be set free. The chiefs of the insurrection were the Mayor, Guerrero, and a volunteer general named Ports, but there were five or six others, who have escaped. Ports is as brave as a lion, and has a well-trained battalion, each of whom boasts of being able to kill a dove on the wing with a bullet. Esquererino had a regiment of 1,200 under him, and so select were his men that they were permitted to defend wherever they chose to occupy. The 1,200 men were stationed in the mansion of the Count de Porcent, and when they left it there were 360 loaves of bread and two beeves yet left after the nine days' siege.

The bodies of the insurrectionists are buried in the vaults of the churches of San Martin, Santos Juanes, San Nicolas and Santa Cruz, and these number 314. A few only have been taken into the cemetery.

The loss of officers to the army has been frightful. Forty-eight were killed in the slaughter of the first day, and during the seven remaining days the deaths averaged six, which would make the total number ninety. The deaths are enumerated thus: Seven colonels, thirteen commandantes or majors, twenty-eight captains of regiments and of staffs, twenty-three lieutenants, and nineteen first sergeants. But out of 16,000 soldiers this number on a battle-field may not be great, but these people for eight days were fighting behind corners and from behind furniture barricades. The number of dead is therefore considered by authority here as frightful.

Peace has returned to the city, but the full flow of trade and commerce has not quite arrived yet. The army has left and there is but the garrison remaining. As the mail is certainly leaving, I must close my letter upon these facts and figures.

Captain General Rivela is removed from Valencia, and is severely censured by all for not attacking the barricades on the sixth day, when he had 11,000 men with him, for they say a simultaneous attack would have been perfectly successful.

☞ In the Atlantic ocean, a little west of the Azores, there exists a space seven times larger than all Germany, according to Humboldt, completely covered with a dense mass of vegetation, the so-called Sargasso sea. M. J. Lavistere has proposed to the French Agricultural Society to make these floating meadows subservient to the purposes of agriculture. He suggests that the ships occupied during the summer cod-fishing should in other seasons be employed in conveying these weeds to the Azores, where they can be pressed and dried, and, after having valuable salts extracted from them, they could be carried to the French coast. It is calculated that these floating meadows produce annually vegetable matter sufficient to manure not less than 1,860,000 acres.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A Bird's-eye View of the Situation.

WHAT GEN. JORDAN REPORTS.

It is learned that General Thomas Jordan writes to Colonel Harrington, of Chicago, as follows:

GUAIMARO, Oct. 12, 1869.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Nearly two months since, I addressed a letter to a house in New York, in which I represented the great need that the Cubans have of supplies of clothing for men, women and children, medicines, arms and munitions of war. I am gratified to find that this appeal of mine has met with an effective response, and that already a number of cases of clothing material have been landed in the Bay of Nipe from a schooner bound [illegible], Mexico, from New York.

I wish, Colonel, that there were hundreds of such responses, and that there were a hundred American pens with me here to represent the situation—to depict better than can I the picture of this civil war. While we have no absolute need of foreign soldiers of any kind to carry this struggle to successful fruition, we do need supplies. As near as I am able to calculate, we have 32,000 men who have arms, and I state in perfect sincerity that we could use immediately 15,000 stands of arms, and with that number in our hands could end this war in ninety days. We have not wanted our strides nor materials in attacking large cities—seaports I mean; because, even though we took them, it would be at a sacrifice of life of our trained soldiers, with a perfect knowledge that we could not hold them, for the reason that we have no artillery to defend them against the Spanish navy. Puerto Principe and all interior towns we have so closely beleaguered that they are really of no avail to our enemy except the name of holding them. We occasionally are benefited by it, for in their attempts to send them supplies we often capture their trains.

There are men of great mind and brain in this cause. The Cuban patriots as a people are men of a higher class than any other Spanish Americans. They are, the most of them, all the leaders at least, men who have received their education either in the United States or in Europe. They are comprehensive, able and devoted to their cause. I observe that there exists a doubt in the minds of a few citizens of the United States of the extinction of slavery in this island. Slavery was abolished when the standard of revolt was raised, and again by the twenty-fourth article of the Constitution of this Republic. There are 40,000 liberated slaves following our camps. Thousands of them are armed with machetas, a half hatchet and half meat ax. They have shown a willingness to meet the enemy in open field with such weapons only as these.

But what I most desired to call your attention to, is our great need of clothing for our people. I feel assured that, if this pressing want of these worthy people was well understood in the United States, there would such a tide of contributions of materials and money be poured upon us as would relieve all our wants and secure for the Cubans an early triumph over the truly barbarous Spaniard.

I wish this might be brought before the American ladies. I wish that they might comprehend how 30,000 Cuban ladies are living an aboriginal life, half naked and but poorly sheltered, as the forests and hillsides and palm trees can shelter them. Such an army of self-denying ladies was never before assembled on earth. Their devotion knows no parallel except in the lives of our Revolutionary mothers. I hope the whole American people may realize the situation of these people—their wants, sufferings, devotion and worthiness—and then aid them.

I wish I had the time to write you much more; but, as our messenger can only carry a very small parcel, I am obliged to close this letter. You may address me, care of the Cuban Junta, No. 71 Broadway, New York.

Yours most truly,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Adjutant General Army of Cuba.

WHY THE HORNET WAS SEIZED.

[From the New York Herald.]

We have the secret at last of the seizure of the Cuban steamer Hornet at Wilmington. The story is from the Captain's own lips and may, therefore, be relied upon. It demolishes the suspicions that the Hornet was taken into Wilmington with any view to treachery, and shows that the reason why she did not get safely to sea was owing to the religious scruples of a pious Presbyterian whose conscience would not allow him to sell coal on Sunday. Capt. Higgins states that upon reaching Mentank Point from Halifax his coal was nearly exhausted, only six days' stock being left, but having found means to communicate with the shore, he obtained a schooner load of one hundred and sixty tons of a miserable article, half of which was slate. It seems that the parties who furnished it did not examine the quality of the article, but took it at a venture. The chief engineer reported that it would be impossible to pursue the voyage under these circumstances, whereupon Captain Higgins, expecting to meet a Spanish man-of-war, and knowing that he could neither fight nor make a good run away, hailed a pilot off Cape Fear, and took the ship into Wilmington, where, he said, there was plenty of coal to be had. And so there was; but as it happened to be Sunday morning when the officers sent to negotiate for the coal reached Wilmington, the pious Presbyterian who owned it refused to sell or deliver until Monday. Meantime the United States authorities got wind of the fact that the suspicious Cuban privateer was lying at Smithville, thirty miles below the city, and proceeding there at once, they seized her, as is known.

The grief of the Hornet was that she did not run into some British port. She would have found no coal venders there too pious to sell a few hundred tons on Sunday. The crust of Puritan conscience would have been broken by the certainty of a good profit. So it may turn out after all that it is not so much to the delay of President Grant or the timidity of Secretary Fish the failure of the Cuban cause may be attributed—if it should fail for want of a naval vessel on the high seas—as to the unelastic conscience of an old, pious North Carolina Presbyterian coal dealer. Thus is the romance of the Hornet's cruise reduced to a very prosy fact, from all which we infer that "pious Presbyterians" are sometimes in the way.

Captain Higgins indignantly denies any intent of abandoning the enterprise when he put into Wilmington; for, he says, "I would have been made admiral of the Cuban navy, and my officers would have had many pickings in the way of prize money had they succeeded." The Commodore declares that he will try it again, provided he is furnished with a better steamer than the Hornet; for she is only "fit for a blockade runner." We hope the next time the Commodore runs out of coal it will not be on Sunday, or that he will sail into Boston to buy his stock. And this is the story of the Cuban man-of-war Hornet and the pious Presbyterian.

SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

[From the New York World.]

As to the sympathy of the American people with the Cubans there can be no doubt. It exists in every section and among all classes, except, perhaps, with Mr. Sumner, who thinks of nothing but his speech on the Alabama claims, and who would sacrifice the liberties of any people for the fancied glory connected with that, or with the exception, possibly, of a few copperhead politicians and old fogies who would fence in the United States to prevent any further expansion or progress. But the question of Cuba is not one of sympathy only, despotic and cruel as the Spanish government of the island is, and much as the American people may desire to see the Cubans free, but important American interests, principles and progress are involved. Cuba is the richest island in this hemisphere, and, perhaps, on the globe. If free or annexed to the United States the trade with it would be exceedingly valuable—that is, if our government be wise enough to prevent the island becoming a second St. Domingo. If the action of the United States should avert the fate of destruction and desolation which now threatens Cuba, and the Cubans acquire their independence, the trade would become in a short time incalculably valuable. Looking at the matter, too, in a political point of view, the present is the most opportune time for the acquisition of Cuba, for settling a question which has long occupied the public mind, for extending and strengthening republican institutions on this side the Atlantic, for fulfilling our national destiny in the absorption of contiguous American territory, for practically carrying out the Monroe doctrine, and for increasing the grandeur, power, and commerce of the republic. With such objects in view and such motives for action there is not a great nation in the world that would not have made the independence of Cuba a fact long before this. England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and even Spain herself would have studied only their own interests, progress and aggrandizement in such a case. We need not cite examples in history—it was occurring constantly with the great nations of the world—to show the policy all pursue. Every one is familiar with the facts. Will our government and statesmen comprehend the broad American policy that is required of them, the destiny of the republic, and the aspirations of the people? That is the question. Cuba is pre-eminently a case involving these great national considerations, and we must soon know whether the government can comprehend its opportunity and duty or not.

FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

How They are Treated in the Philadelphia Lecture Rooms.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Twenty-seven of the female students of the Womens' Medical College, in the northwestern part of the city, have purchased tickets for the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and it is understood that about twenty more of the female students intend to procure tickets for the same lectures. These "clinics" are also attended by the male students of the other medical colleges of the city, and about three hundred and fifty of these have tickets for the Hospital lectures. On Saturday last the female students attended in a body, for the first time, and were present at the lectures on medical and surgical cases by Drs. Da Costa and Hunt. When the classes were dismissed, the male students, numbering between two and three hundred, left the lecture-room in advance of the ladies and ranged themselves along the foot walks leading from the hospital buildings, inside the inclosure, to the Eighth street gate. At this point, several propositions were made by the male students to "give the women three cheers," when they should pass along, to "give them a round of applause," to "take off their hats," &c. Soon after, the ladies, to the number of about twenty-five, came along, and as the male students, numbering about two hundred and fifty, occupied the whole of the footway on both sides, the ladies were compelled to take the cartway. As they passed modestly along over the rough cobble stones, the male students began to "hurrah," and jeer, and clap their hands, and while some were engaged in this mock applause, others hissed. To all this the ladies paid no attention, but passed quietly through the gate-keeper's lodge into Eighth street and continued on toward Chestnut, followed by a large number of the male students, who formed a mock procession behind them for several blocks. It should be added that a gentleman connected with the hospital—one of the faculty, it was understood—made an earnest effort to stop the discreditable proceedings of the male students, but those actively engaged in annoying the ladies paid no attention whatever to his appeals.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Fruits of the Democratic Victory.

[From the Boston Post.]

New York, by her invincible Democracy, has dealt Radicalism such a blow in the late election as it cannot recover from. The State ticket and the Legislature have been secured by them by overwhelming majorities, leaving not a vestige of hope for their opponents to exist by in the State. One of the most prominent and prominent men of the Radical party, one of its greatest lights and leaders, was put upon the ticket, but it was foredoomed to defeat. Last year the Legislature was in Radical hands; this year it is Democratic in both branches, with a Democratic list of State officers elected and a Democratic Governor holding over. The sweep is a clean one. The rank and file of the Democracy did not by any means come out in their full strength, but they put forth their efforts where chiefly necessary, and the pretensions of Radicalism slunk away. This result makes that of last fall more emphatic. And it demonstrates that the Democratic sentiment of the Empire State, like that of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in fact of every State in which reflection is resuming its influence, is a compact and irresistible force that is soon to assert supreme authority throughout the North and the Union. Looking to the great and pressing questions of the time, and pressing forward to the triumphs which are in store for a united, free and prosperous country, the Democrats of the Union can feel that a grand career awaits them, to be entered upon whenever they will.

RADICALS IN MOURNING.

[From the New York Herald.]

The country Republican papers are moaning heavily over the result of the State election, as will be seen by the extracts which we publish to-day. They all harp upon the one string—the certain abolition of the commissions and the loss of the fat offices appended thereto. It is taken for granted that the commissions must go by the board and among them the present canal system. The Albany Journal bewails the misfortune which it predicts for the canal interest as soon as it passes out of the hands of its party; while in the abolition of the vexatious registry law it sees the destruction of order and all the safeguards of the people. The Rochester Chronicle, on the other hand, does not defend the commissions, because they are of no party value to the Republicans, but all its solicitude is for the poor citizens of New York under the rule of the Democracy. All the republican journals claim that the election was lost by the criminal indifference of their own party in the interior in not going to the polls. They do not perceive that a deeper cause lay in the corruption of the party which has governed this State for the last dozen years or more, and in the almost universal disgust of people of both parties. The partisan journals, however, console themselves with the idea that "it is good to be afflicted," and that the party has learned a wholesome lesson which may lead to improvement and entitle it some day to a restoration of power.

PREACHER-WHIPPING.

The Brethren Under the Lash in Tennessee.

[From the Knoxville Press.]

We were called upon yesterday by Rev. J. Sabine Knight, who exhibited to the writer marks of ill-treatment which he alleges were inflicted upon him by some of the preacher-whippers of Blount county. Mr. Knight is an Evangelist and has been laboring in Blount county for several months past. He has always been very outspoken in his condemnation of the preacher-whipping outrages, which have made the name of Blount county odious throughout the State. The conference of the Methodist Church South, which lately met at Abingdon, among its appointments for the next year, directed that Rev. G. T. Gray should fill the station of Maryville and Louisville. As soon as it was known in the county that Mr. Gray intended filling his appointment, threats were made by some of the preacher-whippers that he would be served in the same manner as was done to Rev. Mr. Smith some months ago, a full account of which appeared at the time in these columns. Mr. Knight, the subject of this notice, again expressed his condemnation of such barbarous practices, and ascribed to one or two men the leadership in the outrages which had been already committed. On last Friday morning, as Mr. Knight was sitting in the study of Rev. Wm. H. Smith, pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church at Maryville, there entered the room W. T. Parham, H. J. Boyd, Deputy Postmaster, and R. J. Allen, former Representative of the county. Parham, after violently berating Mr. Knight, struck him with an iron weight, inflicting a deep gash over the left eye, laying bare the bone and felling Mr. K. as if he had been dead. After this exhibition of bravery the three worthies retired, gloating over their infamous actions. Mr. Knight is associated with the New School Presbyterian denomination, but has always labored without regard to denominational differences. We are informed that the law-abiding citizens of old Blount are determined that the preacher-whipping business must be stopped, and have determined to make an example of the men concerned in this last outrage. We hope they will do so. It is high time that these brutalities were put a stop to, and the courts and officers of the law should be invoked to make an example of all offenders.

AN IMPERIAL MYSTERY.

Why Eugenie Went to England.

[From the New York Post.]

The journey to the East is not the first foreign excursion which the Empress Eugenie has undertaken alone. About nine years ago London learned one morning, with much surprise, that the Empress was a guest at Claridge's Hotel, an inn which has sheltered almost as many crowned heads, in weal and woe, as the famous "Lord Warden," at Dover, where "Dr. Smith," better known as Louis Philippe d'Orleans, was hospitably welcomed when he retired from the Tuileries to make way for a new occupant of that place.

Of course the sudden and totally unexpected arrival of an empress—and such an empress—set the tongues of all the *quid nuncs* in Clubland actively wagging. "And much the wonder grew," when a rumor got abroad that on Claridge's little bill—probably only a mere trifle of some $500 a day—being presented for payment, a member of the Empress's very small suite, who repaired to the Emperor's London banker, Messrs. Coutts & Co., for some cash, received instead a polite intimation from that eminent firm, to the effect that it had not yet been advised by its imperial client to place any funds to her Majesty's order. Here was a field for surmise and conjecture! Some declared that there had been a fracas between the imperial couple in regard to the Roman policy of France; a subject upon which the Empress is known to feel strongly; while others, who perhaps had not escaped a painful personal experience in matters matrimonial, averred that the Emperor had, just like Brown, Jones, and Robinson in humble life, found the presence of his exemplary mother-in-law, the Countess Montijo, too trying for his nervous system, and that the daughter had taken offense at the slight put upon the mother.

A visit of the Empress to Scotland gave strength to the story that she had come to consult the celebrated physician, Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, who, it was alleged, on being requested to go to Paris, had declined, saying that he could not leave a thousand patients for one, albeit that one was an empress; and therefore, as the mountain wouldn't go to Mahoumed, Mahommed went to the mountain.

But this explanation was never well substantiated, and to this hour the real cause and object, if any, of this *incognito* visit remains to be explained.

A CIRCUS AUCTION.

The Wild Animals and the Elephant Going, Gone!

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 10th.]

By order of the Common Pleas Court, Sheriff Weber, acting as receiver, sold yesterday the entire effects of Dr. James L. Thayer's Circus, including horses, wagons, wild animals, &c. The sale took place at the stable so much patronised by circuses and menageries on Ninth street, near Sycamore.

At 2 o'clock P. M. a crowd of two or three hundred persons had assembled, and the Sheriff commenced his work. Ten performing horses were first offered, and sold at prices averaging about one hundred and fifty dollars each. Mr. Adam Forepaugh became the purchaser of the trick pony "Doctor," paying for him the handsome sum of nine hundred and thirty dollars. An elephant, small in size, but dignified in appearance, was next led forth, and immediately became the observed of all observers. Bidders seemed to be very shy about making offers, however, and finally his diminutive majesty was knocked down to Mr. Forepaugh for $1,275. An old showman, who was present in the crowd, remarked that "that there little animule ought to have fetched $6,000," and walked off, indignant at the sacrifice.

Four fiery and untamed lions were next offered, and, after some lively bidding, were awarded to Oscar H. Norman, at $8,000. The "kings of the forest" did not seem to be much affected by the novel process of being knocked down—to the highest bidder, of course—and blinked lazily at the crowd through the iron bars of their cage. A few timid persons inquired whether the cage was perfectly secure, and looked fearfully upon the tawny beasts, whose massive jaws and powerful limbs seemed waiting only for the opportunity to burst forth, wild with resistless rage and fury. Mr. Forepaugh and Mr. Norman were the principal purchasers, the former investing $4,200, and the latter $9,055. The sales will foot up to about $15,000.

They Won't Go South.

The New York Journal of Commerce dwells on the fact that while Radical Congressmen are perfectly willing to cross the continent, travel through New England, voyage to San Domingo, or go to the uttermost parts of the earth at public expense, they will not visit the South:

Nothing (says the Journal) can induce them to explore the States lately in rebellion and see with their own eyes how little they know of the people and the public sentiment down there. Here is a sub-committee on elections appointed to trip it to South Carolina and investigate certain election irregularities. We had hoped that this committee would make the journey, and, besides unraveling the election systems, pick up a little useful knowledge of a territory and population concerning which Northern Congressmen are more ignorant than of Alaska and its hybrid residents. But the committee have no taste for the task. They do not wish to commit themselves to the possibility of having to revise their erroneous impressions of the Palmetto State. Such, we take the liberty of guessing, is more likely to be the true reason of their refusing to go, than the alleged depleted condition of the House contingent fund! Whoever knew Congressmen to look into the public cash box to learn the exact amount of its contents before making a tour of inquiry where inclination invited them? Being expressly deputed to visit South Carolina, it was the duty of the committee to raise the necessary funds or travel 'on tick,' and trust to Congress for reimbursement.

THE CAST-OFF WIFE.

She is Banished and Declared Dead—Strange Domestic Life.

[From the New York Sun, 9th.]

A most remarkable case of abandonment is soon to be tried in the Supreme Court of this city. It involves a curious question of law—whether a woman who has lived sixteen years as the wife of a Spanish merchant is entitled to alimony after he has deserted her. The facts in this matrimonial imbroglio embrace a bitter accusation of infidelity, a confession extorted under pain of death, and the publication of an account of the burial of the banished woman. On Saturday night Mr. Durand, the merchant who is accused of this astonishing catalogue of crime, was arrested in this city at the suit of Mary Durand, who asserts that she is legally his wife, and that he has deserted her. She is still young and beautiful. Mr. Durand is a commission merchant, and has an office at 34 Broadway. We take the wife's story from her affidavit, as follows:

YOUNG LOVE'S DREAM.

Mary Durand, a wife without the banns, was born in France, where her parents still reside. She arrived in this city sixteen years ago, and soon afterward became acquainted with Mr. Durand. The acquaintance ripened into love and they lived together as husband and wife without the ceremony of marriage. Mary, however, often reminded her consort of his promise to lead her to the hymeneal altar, and the promise was as often repeated, but the fulfillment was postponed indefinitely. They moved in respectable society as Mr. and Mrs. Durand, and not a breath of slander was whispered. The unmarried couple have had a family of five children, but only one—a boy of twelve years—survives, and he is with his father.

ACCUSATIONS OF INFIDELITY.

The couple lived in sumptuous style in a mansion up-town, and then again in handsome apartments at 49 West Sixteenth street, and at 87 Clinton Place. They had a handsome family of children, and they buried them. Mrs. Durand says she has done nothing unbecoming a wife during the twelve years of her cohabitation with Durand, and she believes she is his lawful wife. In July last Durand suddenly became angry and jealous of his spouse. He charged that she had had improper intimacy with a mutual friend who visited the house. He accompanied the charge with threats of personal injury, and vehemently proclaimed that she was not his wife. One of the children was then in Neufchatel, Switzerland.

BANISHMENT TO FRANCE.

Early in August last, Durand announced his decision. He told Mary that she must go to France, never to return to this country. He further informed her that the two could not live in the same land, and that the Atlantic should separate them forever. Durand threatened to kill her in case she should refuse to quit the country, and he added that he would cast her from the streets but for the love he bore her child. The repudiated wife protested that she was innocent, but Durand was determined.

A CONFESSION UNDER THREAT OF DEATH.

Then Durand demanded that the poor woman should sign a paper confessing that she had been untrue to her duty toward him, but she refused, and emphatically denied that she had ever been guilty of any offense. Durand, however, insisted. On the 31st of July last he called on his wife at 87 Clinton place, and, in the presence of Miss Emily Ward he repeated his demand that she should sign a confession that she was virtually a harlot, on pain of death. She still refused, and he left in a passion. At 4 o'clock on the next morning, while the other inmates of the house were sleeping, he dragged Mary from her bed, and, exhibiting a written paper, ordered her to sign it. Again she refused, and protested her innocence, but he presented a revolver and threatened to take her life if she would not comply with his request. Then, under such compulsion, she signed the paper, and confessed to acts which she never committed. The husband noised the story of adultery abroad, and exhibited the proof in the paper which she had signed.

BANISHMENT TO PARIS.

On the 7th of August, Mrs. Durand, in pursuance of her sentence of banishment, embarked on the steamer Ville de Paris for France. Durand promised to supply her with money; but he insisted that the separation from him and the child should be final. He had previously circulated a report that she had gone to Europe for the benefit of her health.

DEATH AND BURIAL.

Mrs. Durand reached France in safety, and told her story to her indignant parents. She had scarcely passed a month in her new home, when she received copies of New York newspapers of August 31st, which contained the following announcement in the death columns:

"Died, at Geneva, at 10 A. M., Aug. 30th, Mary, the wife of J. Durand."

DURAND IN MOURNING.

Mrs. Durand says that her husband wore a weed on his hat in her memory, and told the story of her demise to all his acquaintances. After this he wrote letters to her parents, informing them that she was an abandoned woman, and accusing her of shameful crimes. He also made known the fact that Mary was not his wife, and that, after having lived with her for many years, he had separated from her forever.

FLIGHT FROM HER PARENTS.

When Mary's parents heard the trumped-up story of her dishonor, their anger knew no bounds. She confessed that she was not Durand's married wife. She told her whole history to her mother. Durand still continued to send across the Atlantic the poisonous tale of her infidelity, and at last she was obliged to fly from her parental roof, and return to this city. In extreme poverty, without influential friends, she avers that Durand has boasted that he will drive her, by the exhibition of the extorted confession of her imaginary guilt, to a life of prostitution.

DURAND'S HISTORY.

Mary adds in her affidavit that Durand is reported to be worth at least $20,000, but that he does not hold the money in his own name. He arrived in this city many years ago from New Granada, South America. The order for his arrest was granted by Judge Jones, and his bail was fixed at $20,000. He is in the county jail. Mr. E. D. McCarthy is Mary's counsel, and Messrs. Hall & Vanderpoel have been engaged by the defendant.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1869.

The money market exhibits a void in everything aside from the usual routine of banking transactions. All classes of people seem to be short of funds, and are demanding loans, but our financial institutions are compelled to decline most of the new applications. It is almost useless to give the rates of interest, as the usual prices are left in the background. 9, 12, 15, 18, and as high as 24 per cent. is obtained, and the range includes regular bank to extreme street quotations.

THE REPEAL OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.—From various sources the demand is made that the legal-tender act shall be repealed. A good many blessings, it is believed, will immediately accrue to the country. This, however, we regard as a superficial view of the subject. All the value that attaches to Government rags grows out of the "act" making them a legal tender. Repeal that, and it would require a bushel of them to buy a toothpick. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

Editor Journal of Commerce:

It is repeatedly urged in your paper that the United States Government should repeal the Legal Tender act. Allow me to observe that this cannot be done unless the Government be prepared to redeem the outstanding notes in gold or fund them with the consent of the holder, which would amount to exactly the same; otherwise the measure is simply repudiation. Governments generally follow three courses to borrow money:

1st, They pay a certain interest, and stipulate a fixed time for the reimbursement of the capital; or

2d, They only pay interest, leaving the reimbursement to an indefinite time; or

3e, They issue obligations, having neither date of maturity nor bearing interest, called paper money.

As every lender wants a certain benefit for the use of his capital, it is evident that by the latter mode no government, even the most solvent, could raise a dollar if it did not offer a compensation for not paying any interest. This is effected by making the acknowledgment of the debt a "legal tender," which quality enables the creditor to dispose at any time of its notes with the government. In depriving the notes of this peculiar quality the creditor would be left with a claim unavailable and almost worthless. As soon as government is ready for the redemption or funding of the notes it issued with the understanding that they should be a legal tender, it may repeal the Legal Tender act, but not before.

Yours, respectfully,
A HOLDER OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

GOLD.—The advices received this day bring the intelligence of a firmer feeling in regard to the gold movement. The demand here seems to be only for the usual legitimate purposes, and not for speculations. Very little gold is coming in, which makes it somewhat difficult for the brokers to supply the demand. Gold opened this morning at 126⅞, advancing immediately to, and remaining at, 127 until 3 P. M., when at 4 P. M. it closes a 1—.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	126	127
Silver halves and quarters	122	
Silver dimes	120	

EXCHANGE—Has ceased to be a drug upon the market, and, in consequence thereof, the prices are enhanced. Counter trade is being supplied at 1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling. Remittances are made at 1-10 premium.

Government bonds are steady, with a slight increase in the offerings. The demand is very light. Corrected quotations are herewith given:

Five-twenties, 1862	116¾@117¼
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	114⅞@115⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅝@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	112⅞@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	114⅛@115⅛
Ten-forties	108⅛@108½
Cy 6's	108⅛@107⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
" '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Coupons, 10-40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cy 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—We can hear of very little transpiring in the bond and stock branch of the market. The brokers who devote themselves to this class of securities claim that all their customers are out of funds or have laid in heavy supplies already—Nashville stock being the only class that shows any movement.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, Main 150 street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@121
National Bank, second	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
National Bank, Planters'	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
National Bank, City	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89	@ 91
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 99
Masonic bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Security bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Louisville Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Farmers' bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
German Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Gas Company stock	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

BONDS.

City for improvement, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for bounty, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for [illegible], 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. K., 6 per c	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " third issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " " new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " " new, 7 per c	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. n. b. 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " " (L. K. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	87¾	@ [illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND BUSINESS.—The probable effects of resumption of specie payments upon the business of the country is very properly forming an important feature of the discussions upon the subject. The New York Economist earnestly advocates the measure, and regards the present highly favorable for the change. It says:

There is a very unusual contraction in credits, and the volume of business is just now considerably diminished. The new crops are coming to market, and afford a basis of real values as good as gold. Our cotton exports in 1868 amounted to $[illegible]. This year they will exceed that amount, and in 1870 will reach more than $[illegible] in specie. Last year our breadstuff exports reached a total of $[illegible], and will amount to over $[illegible] for the current year. The productive capacity of the country is steadily increasing, and affords a constantly-increasing balance of real values for home and foreign trade that cannot fail to inspire confidence in the ability of the country to sustain specie payments.

By a curious anomaly, the South is now in a better position to resume specie payments than the North. The reasons for this condition of affairs are to be found in the comparatively larger proportion of its export trade, and in the absence of banking accommodations. The Southern people have drawn their resources from the soil and their own labor. This year's crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, have been raised without credit and without indebtedness. The advances of former times to planters are things of the past. The planters are out of debt. This is more than can be said of the Western farmers. The period has now arrived when the South requires and must obtain larger banking facilities. The question for it to decide is whether the banking system of the future shall be based upon irredeemable paper money or upon coin or its equivalent.

A correct solution of this question will exercise an important influence upon the future of the South. By demanding coin, or its equivalent, for cotton, and by making specie the standard of values, it can do much to recover its prosperity, and establish its industry upon a permanent basis. Two-thirds of their cotton crop, or all of it that goes to Europe, is settled for ultimately upon a coin basis. But the planter never knows how much he is to receive in currency. A spasm in Wall street may reduce his profits a couple of cents a pound. He may lose both on the sale of the cotton and by the settlements for labor and other charges.

If the South sells its cotton and other products on a coin basis, the change will induce the establishment of specie-paying banking facilities to meet the wants of the people. In this respect, the bullion banks proposed at the Louisville Commercial Convention would serve as an excellent model. A few of these banks established in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or Charleston, would do much more for Southern prosperity, and render that section financially independent of the North. They would also attract capital southward, and ultimately force the rest of the country to resume specie payments, in advance even of the action of the Federal government. We are glad to see that this subject is favorably discussed in the South. What is now required is prompt and energetic action. Any reasonable scheme will probably lead to the more extensive introduction of the [illegible] banking system, which the whole country is so anxious to get rid of; and make ultimate specie payments, which must be adopted sooner or later, more difficult and hazardous.

BUSINESS AND TAXES—Is a question of vastly more importance just now than specie payments and business. The Boston Traveller says: "Complaints are received in Washington from all sections of the country that Commissioner Delano's construction of the Revenue laws in many cases is producing a good deal of embarrassment in commercial circles, and that there will be a determined effort made this winter to have Congress interfere and repeal many sections. There will also be attempts made to induce the President to appoint a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

Upon this the New York Express comments as follows:

Mr. Delano goes in for Revenue, and not for business prosperity for the country. He knows a little, indeed, of trade and commerce as a calling, but is as skillful as a crafty attorney in so construing the law as to grind the faces of men in business. Mr. Delano, don't kill "the goose that laid the golden egg." If every law is so construed against trade and merchants, you will find, by and by, that there will be little or no business to tax.

A big federal revenue, the result of $430,000,000 taxation, looks well on paper, but your gains may to far poorer other people's losses, and in the end to destroy them, and not benefit yourself. The expenses of business, with taxes, are now so pressing that every man whose fortune is not large, and whose trade not very extensive, feels the pinch and complains of it.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls.	588	87
Butter, pkgs.	8	9
Bacon, casks	38	9
Bacon, lbs.	59	88
Bagging, pcs.	[illegible]	82
Bale Rope, coils	[illegible]	304
Cement, bbls.	2	18
Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]	45
Candles, bxs.	1085	50
Coffee, bgs.	442	904
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	1068
Coal, bush.	71	85
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried fruit	369	4500
Fruit, fresh, pkgs.	575	751
Feathers, bags	224	20
Eggs, bxs and bbls.	6	364
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	51
Furniture, pkgs.	200	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	162	410
Hay, bales	581	225
Hogs, head	136	200
Horses, head	2932	[illegible]
Ir. & pig, tons	56	[illegible]
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs.	1097	59
Lard, tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	70	1363
Malt, sks.	101	3
Merchandise, pkgs.	[illegible]	58
Mules, head	910	79
Nails, kegs	111	2351
Oats, sacks	276	27
Offal, sks.	121	228
Potatoes, bbls.	[illegible]	67
Pork, mess, bbls.	61	43
Rags, sales	93	11
Rice, casks	81	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]	32
Sugar, bxs and bbls.	[illegible]	18
Salt, bbls.	[illegible]	72
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	140
Shingles, no.	34	70
Tobacco, hhds.	70000	12000
Tobacco, boxes	42	41
Whisky, bbls.	304	325
Wheat, sacks	1140	340
Wool, sacks	722	110
Woodenware, pkgs.	7	2
	132	583

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—A fair demand is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote at $2 05@2 07 per gallon.

APPLES—The market is steady, with sales at $2@2 50 per bbl. for common to fair and $3@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair supply at $9@9 50 per bbl.

BAGS—Grain bags are quiet and steady. We note a better demand for gunny. We quote Union B at 27½@30c; grain bags, 2-bushel, at 25@24c; do. 3½-bushel, at 51@55c; do. 3-bushel, at 50@52c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@16c; do. 4-bushel oat bags, at 19½@20c; gunnies, in bales, 19@20c; rewewed, 21@22c.

BEESWAX—Receipts find ready sale at 30@32c per pound on arrival.

BROOM CORN—We quote at $125 to $150 per ton on arrival.

BATTING—We quote at 28@32c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts are light and prices firm. We note sales of 200 pounds New York at 45c. We quote choice country in good packages at 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 28@30c, and we note sales of 400 lbs Ohio at 40c. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@40c, and New York tub at 45@47c.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote common per dozen at $3@$4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@$5 00.

BARK—We note sales of chestnut oak at $12@13 per cord on arrival and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are unchanged. We quote at $11 00@12 00 per bbl for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—Are in ample supply, and a fair demand is reported. We quote: No. 300 at 20c; No. 600 at 18c; No. 700 at 16c per dozen; pound yarns at 38@40c. Carpet chain is selling at 40@41c for white, and 45@47c for colored lb; and candlewick is steady at 40@41c.

CANDLES—Manufacturers and jobbers report a fair demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star and 12@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 13½@ 14½c per pound.

CIDER—Dealers report sales of sweet cider at $6 per bbl.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and prices are firm. We note sales of 563 bbls. at $2 00@2 25.

CORN-MEAL—Prices are unchanged and a moderate demand is reported. We quote bolted, loose, at 95c@$1 per bushel, loose; kiln-dried is steady; bolted is held at $5 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—We note an advance in Western Reserve; other descriptions are steady. We note sales 20 bxs factory at 19c. We quote factory at 19@19½c; Western Reserve 18@19c; Kentucky Cream at 19@19½c; English Dairy 18@18¾c; New York factory at 19½@20½c.

COAL—Prices are firm at 20c per bu. to the city for Pittsburg; Pomeroy is selling at 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is coming forward liberally and prices are steady. We continue to quote on arrival at 8c for half peaches and 9c for quarters. Apples are selling at 5@6½c. We note sales 7,000 lbs peaches at 8c.

EGGS—Are in light supply, and sell readily at 29@30c per doz.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet with light receipts, and sells on delivery at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are steady, with a good demand at 75@78c per lb. Common and mixed feathers are nominal at 20 to 60c per lb.

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium		[illegible]
Do	No. 1, do	hf bbl	12 00@13 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl		17 00@17 50
Do	No. 2, do	hf bbl	9 00@9 50
Do	No. 2, medium		9 00@9 50
Do	No. 2, do	half bbl	5 00@5 50
Do	No. 3, large		8 00@9 00
Do	No. 3, small		15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, do	half bbl	12 00@12 50
Do	No. 1, kits		7 50@8 00
Do	No. 2, kits		2 00@2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large		1 50@2 00
White fish, half bbl			7 50@8 00
Herring, bbls			5 50@6 00
Sardines			[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We quote oranges at $8@10 per barrel; new figs 25@30c; currants, Zante, 16@18c; raisins, M. R., $3 75; raisins, layer, $3 75@4; prunes, new, per lb, 14@17c; dates, per lb, 13@14c; citron, 40c.

GINSENG—We quote at 70 to 75c per lb for good to prime lots.

HAY—Receipts are about equal to the demand, and quotations are unchanged. We quote choice timothy on the wharf at $20@22 50 per ton, and at depot at $20 50@21. We note sales 20 tons at quotations.

HOPS—Dealers report the market steady at [illegible]c.

HIDES—Are in demand, and dealers are taking all that offer at full prices. We quote green salted at 10@11c; dry salted at [illegible]; dry flint at [illegible]; sheep (wool on) [illegible].

IRON COTTON TIES—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We quote at [illegible].

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The trade continues quiet, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We quote Virginia brands from 60c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri at [illegible]; smoking tobacco ranging from [illegible], according to quality.

NAILS—We quote 10d and 12d at $4 50@4 75; horse-shoe nails [illegible], according to brands.

ONIONS—Prices firm, with sales at $3 50@3 75 per bbl from store.

OILS—We quote prime lard oil at $1 30@1 35; linseed oil at [illegible]; coal oil at [illegible] for No. 1; and lubricating [illegible]; Turpentine scarce and firm at 55c.

OAKUM—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $5 75@6 per bale.

OFFAL—A good local demand is reported, and sales are made at the range of our figures. We quote bran at [illegible]; shorts at [illegible]; shipstuff at [illegible]; middlings at [illegible].

POTATOES—Are selling at $1 per bbl on arrival, loose, and from store at $1 40@1 50, packed.

PIG-IRON—Is in demand and firm:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$47@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@46
Mill iron, per ton	[illegible]
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	[illegible]
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	47@50

PEANUTS—Receipts are sufficient to meet the demand. Sales are made at [illegible].

RICE—We quote Carolina at [illegible] and Louisiana at 8¼@9c.

SOAP—We quote German soap, No. 1 at [illegible]c and No. 2 at [illegible]c; rosin at 6¼@7c.

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 25 @2 35; small bbls at $2 35@2 50; large dairy $2 75 @4 00; small dairy $3 00@3 50; table salt at $3 20 @4 75 for small bags.

STRAW—A fair demand is reported and sales are made at $8 50@9 per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at 11@12c; pearl starch at 8@11½c.

SEEDS—The market is steady, with a fair trade for the season. We quote cloverseed at $8 50@8 50; timothy at $3 00@3 75; cleaned Kentucky bluegrass at $1 50@2; extra do do at $3 50@3 75; orchard grass at $1 50@1 75; red-top at 1 50@1 60.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 10@11c for tallow and 8@10c for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are firm. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	[illegible]
I. X., 10x14	$14 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	17 50
Block tin	15 00
Lead	45c
Solder	18¾

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $8, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $15 per bbl.

WOOL—Transactions are unimportant, and prices are steady. We quote unwashed clothing at 32@35c; unwashed combing at 30@32c; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 13½c per lb; other grades 9@12c per pound.

WHISKY—Raw is steady, with sales at $1 per gallon, tax paid. Rectified is steady at $1 05@1 10, according to proof. We quote new copper at $1 20@1 25 free; one-year old $1 75@2 50; two-year old $2 50@3 00 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—There are no new features of the market demanding special remark. The market is only moderately active, though a fair local trade is reported, with some transactions for shipment. Sales to-day include 750 bbls assorted grades, and we continue to quote:

Fine	[illegible]
Superfine	$4 00@4 50
Extra	4 50@5 00
Extra family	5 00@5 50
A No. 1	6 00@6 75
Fancy	7 00@7 50
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

WHEAT—Profound quiet is still the distinguishing feature of the market. Receipts at this point are unimportant, and ruling figures at other points afford little or no margin for profit. Prices are the same as have ruled for some weeks, and range from 90c for Mediterranean to $1 for amber. White wheat is nominal at $1 05@1 10 on arrival.

CORN—Old corn is in fair request, with light stocks. Receipts find ready sale at 80 to 85c for from store at 85c. New corn is selling from wagons at 60@65c.

OATS—Are in moderate request and steady at 48 to 50c on arrival in bulk. The local trade is supplied at 55c in bulk, and some sales at 50 to 52c.

RYE—Is quiet at 85c on arrival, and sales are reported at 95 from store.

BARLEY—Is unchanged in any respect and commands $1 20 to $1 50 for spring and fall on arrival, with sales at $1 30 to $1 75.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 800 bushels fall at $1 75. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 50@1 50; fall at $1 60@1 75 per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There is a fair demand for groceries and prices are steady. There are fair stocks of Louisiana sugars in the market, and sales are made at 12½ to 15½c in hhd and bbl lots for common to prime qualities.

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair request and an ample supply. Sales to-day amount to 118 bbls of various grades within the range of the following quotations:

Hard standard	[illegible]
A's	17 @17¼
B's	16½@16⅝
Extra C	16¼@16⅜
Circle C	15¾@16
Yellow	14½@15¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Stocks are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, and we note sales of 21 hhds and 27 bbls Porto Rico and Demerara in lots. White Havana sugars are steady, with sales of 11 bbls. We quote Cuba at 13@13½c; Porto Rico 13@13½c; Havana at 13½@16c, and Demerara at 13½@16½c.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and prices are steady. We note sales to-day of 127 bags Rio at 20 to 25c for common to choice. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25 @25½
" " prime	23½@24
" " fair	22½@23
" " common	21½@22½
Java	31 @32
Laguayra	24 @25

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Prices are unchanged. We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at 80@90c for common to choice; sirups range from 55c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Hog Market.

Receipts to-day amounted to about 3,000 head. All desirable lots found quick sale at full prices. One lot of 500 head sold to-day at 10¼c a premium. Prices for heavy averages range from 9¾ to 10¼c. The weather to-day was favorable for killing, and several houses were engaged. The following is an exhibit of the operations up to this evening, so far as reported:

	Killed to-day.	Total.	In Pens.
F. Leib			
Owsley & Co.	[illegible]	2,767	1,000
O. W. Thomas & Co.	325	975	
Hughes, Goeles & Co.	500	4,962	700
Duncan, Floyd & Co.		1,480	1,200
T. J. Martin & Son	250	2,612	
		2,663	
	1,085	15,849	2,900

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is presenting no new features. Holders are offering their stocks sparingly, and the opinion is gaining strength that the future of prices will be more remunerative. The offerings to-day at four of the auction warehouses amounted to 18 hogsheads, with rejection of bids on 4 hogsheads, and the market closed firm.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Ballard county lugs at $3 65; 1 hhd stems at $1 65; 1 hhd leaf at $11.

The NINTH STREET HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 2 hhds rehandled, 1 lugs and 1 leaf at $8 40, 9 85.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 2 hhds Clarksville leaf at $9, 8 55; 1 hhd leaf at $10 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 6 hhds Green river leaf at $10 25, 10 50, 10 75, 10 75, 11 50, 12 25; 2 hhds West Tennessee leaf at $9 80, 10.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is showing more animation and dealers are obtaining ample supplies of bulk meats. Stocks of old meats are nearly exhausted. Advices from all the distributing points south show light stocks, and if the immediate demand is not large it will be owing to the high prices demanded. At current quotations it must be expected that consumers will restrict their orders within the narrowest possible limits. We have no bacon sales. Clear sides are held at 20c and shoulders at 16¼@16½c. Bulk meats are in fair demand, and sales to-day include 35 casks clear rib sides at 16¼@16½c, 5 casks clear sides at 17c, and 5 casks shoulders at 13¼c. Lard is steady, with sales 10 tierces new at 17½c. Pork is quiet at $31.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The market to-day was reported quiet and firm. Transactions are almost exclusively in small lots on orders, and dealers, owing to light stocks, are unable to respond promptly to the wants of their customers. There is no light-weight bagging in the market, and 2-lb Ky. commands 27@27½c. India bagging is quoted at 25@26½c.

ROPE—Is quiet at 7½@8½c for coils and half coils in lots, to the trade and on orders.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market is reported quiet but steady, with light transactions at the following quotations:

Middling	24 @
Low middling	23½@
Good ordinary	23 @23¼
Ordinary	22½

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & ORMSBY PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 8, 1869.

CATTLE—The market for cattle remains dull. There has been a great many on the market during the past week, which have consisted mostly of an inferior quality, and had a tendency to keep the market down. No. 1 butchers' cattle have held their own. We quote for inferior and rough 2¾@3c; common, 3¼@3¾c; fair, 4@4¼c, and the best No. one butchers' cattle, 4¾@5¼c. There are but few sales made at 5¾c. Shipping cattle sell according to quality, from 5¼c to 7c. It takes the best that comes to market to bring the last figure. But few are left over unsold.

HOGS—There is but little change to note since last quotations. Packers bought freely and paid fair prices up to the present. To-day there seems to be a slight change, and a downward tendency is manifested. However, drovers hold firm at former prices, and seem determined to get their rights or feed longer and get less money. We quote for light weights and half-fatted, 8¾@9½c, and for the best heavy averages 9¾@10c, but very few sales above these last figures. They have to be very good to go to 10c. About 250 left over unsold.

SHEEP—This class of stock is coming in slowly. The thin scallawag sheep sell at very low prices. They are not even wanted at any price. Good sell at a very fair price. Drovers would do very well at any time with a bunch of good fat sheep. We quote at $1@1 50 per head for the inferior class of sheep, $2@3 for fair butchers' sheep, and 3c, 3¼c, and 4c per pound for the best quality. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is being shipped by hundreds to the Southern markets. Nashville railroad does not take them away as fast as they wish to go. Reports from the southern markets are unfavorable, yet they do not discourage the mule traders. We have four car loads left over from last week awaiting shipment.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—Cattle, 531; hogs, 3,251; sheep, 114; horses and mules, 843; total, 3,495.

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW,
LARD,
GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping stencil furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI.
au30 dTu&Fr6m.

WINTERSMITH'S
AN UNSURPASSED CURE
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the vermifuge active principle of the European Wormseed (Santonica), ... [illegible] ... My purpose is to present to the public ... this valuable medicine in a simple, palatable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. ... The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the uncertained purity of the ingredients, and the thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin, the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
OR
Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
jel dood&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicine principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which are generally offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
jel dood&weowly

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND [illegible]

Short Line R. R.

NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 3 HOURS.

FARE $3 00

[illegible]

This is the [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

On and after NOVEMBER 14, 1869, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, [illegible]

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah, New Orleans, [illegible]

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Nashville and Memphis, and on train No. 3 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Nashville and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible]

Richmond Accommodation leaves Louisville at [illegible]

Bardstown Accommodation leaves Louisville at [illegible]

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

[illegible]

May 1, 1869—tf

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, [illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1862, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, [illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 50 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & Co., Market st., bet. Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by [illegible]

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, [illegible]

COOPER, W.—Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 120 Main street.

DORE, SARBHOUSE & CO.—Com. Mer. [illegible]

JONES, E. R.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. [illegible]

JOYCE & KARING, Marble Works, No. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE HALF HOUSE, [illegible]

LANDRAM—[illegible]

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of [illegible] Chairs, 174 and 176 [illegible]

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, [illegible]

McELFATRICK, J.—[illegible]

MOODY W. J.—[illegible]

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

The Colton Dental Association, [illegible]

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
[illegible]

LAWYERS.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 90½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both state and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 43 Walnut street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Manufacturers' agents for
ALBERTON MILLS.

KENTUCKY and Alberton Osnaburgs, Western Twills for Awnings, [illegible]

DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO.
[illegible]

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market st., [illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY,
No. 83 FOURTH STREET, [illegible]
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

...rier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Cold closed yesterday at 127.

Edgar J. Walker is seriously ill at Madison, Ind.

The constabulary are to be disbanded in New Hampshire two to one.

Snow fell in St. Louis all day yesterday, but melted as it fell a little.

A mad dog at Ottowa, Ill., yesterday bit Mr. Patrick Lester and his little son.

The Centerville (Ind.) Republican has suspended publication, after issuing fifteen numbers, at a loss of $400.

The powder mill of Rockwell & Mosby, at Wapping, near Hartford, exploded yesterday morning, fatally injuring one of the workmen.

L. D. Earp, a saloon-keeper at Monmouth, Ill., shot Daniel West on Tuesday night, the ball entering the latter's abdomen. Earp is under arrest.

It is estimated by competent authorities that the loss to the unpicked apple crop in Lawrence county, Ind., by the late freeze, is fully $50,000.

Wm. F. Jones, a Canadian burglar, shot two policemen in Buffalo on Tuesday night, wounding them slightly. He was caught burglarizing, and finally arrested.

The warehouse and elevator of Seany, Rose, & Co., at El Paso, Ill., burned on Tuesday night at nine o'clock. Loss $8,000 to $10,000 over insurance. Loss $25,000.

The Indian murder trial at Omaha resulted in the conviction of Post, two of whom, Monk Hawk and Horse Driver, escaped after the verdict was rendered.

John Barber, the man mysteriously murdered at Aurora, Ill., recently, is reported from a letter found, to be the prospective help to a large estate in South Carolina worth five million dollars.

Mrs. Alfred Beale, while on her way from Princeton to her home in Knox county, Ind., on Friday last, was thrown from the wagon, out of the bottom, receiving such injuries that she died in a few hours.

D. R. Lee, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Monmouth, Ill., was run over by a railroad train on Tuesday night, near Cameron station, on the Chicago and Burlington railroad, and instantly killed.

Postmaster Vaughan of Lawrenceburg, Ind., whose appointment has been reinstated, reluctantly consented to a thirty annexation. This time all the citizens of the town whose name was removed, had a grieving along finally.

Latest returns, nearly all official, of the election in Wisconsin show that the Senate will stand: 16 Democrats and 17 Republicans. Independents, five of the Independent being Democrats. The House will stand: 35 Republicans, 25 Democrats and 1 Independent.

It is understood that the President has tendered the appointment of Judge of the new United States District Court for Western Louisiana, to Thomas J. Durant, formerly of New Orleans, but now of Washington City. It is intended for Mr. Durant's brother-in-law, Judge Campbell.

Chester J. Folger, of Western New York, has been appointed, as temporary United States Treasurer of New York, vice General Butterfield, resigned. The appointment will be made permanently Mr. Folger is a lawyer by profession. He is said to be entitled for the position, and was selected at the request of Secretary Fish, Governor Morgan and Senator Conkling.

It is stated that although General Sherman had written the annual report of the War Department, and had sent it to the printers, he will write one himself. It is stated that Belknap reported on all the important things which passed his desk, and that Sherman will write a report of the last two years, based on the reports of the General Officers. Sheridan is also writing a report of the Army, based on reports of the Generals in command.

A romantic marriage transpired at the Lehr House, Lafayette, Indiana, the other day. Between the hours of eleven and one o'clock the house emptied with the chorus of one of the pretty waiter girls employed in the dining-room, who had been married. The marriage was accepted and the nuptials took place a few days since, but owing to the fact that the lady in the manners and wonky of a good husband, was an honored guest of the house and received the public attention of the proprietor, who contributed liberations of her former coworkers in the dining-room.

A letter from Fort Geary says that upon hearing that the Canadian Government had appointed a Governor for the new colony of Winnipeg, the half-breeds organized to prevent his entry into that settlement, and on hearing of his approach a few months ago, a body of them marched down to Pembina to prevent his accession to power, from which place he was induced by the Governor to say intact to compel his retreat. The action arises from the inability of the Indian chiefs to control the half-breeds of the Dominion. The lands of the Chippewa Indians have been taken by recent treaties and distributed to make trouble.

MANUFACTURERS.

A "Southern Manufacturing Convention" in Louisville.

[To the Editors of the Courier-Journal:]

The improvement and development of the South should be the aim of every Southern man. With a fine soil and unsurpassed climate, we only need the development of our resources to make us rich. These will furnish a home market for our staples of cotton, tobacco, grain, and sugar, which will invite and sustain thousands of skilled artisans and their families in every part of the country, and thereby enhance the value of and sustain our mercantile classes, and introduce agricultural and mechanical labor. That will build up our cities, so as to afford a wholesale market for our manufactured products. They will distribute in our midst the capital now expended abroad, and save to us all the expenses of transportation. It is estimated that the cotton crop of 1870 will reach 3,000,000 bales, and that 16 cents can be saved over Lowell in freights. A considerable item must be added for the saving in the cost of manufacturing in the North before we receive it ready for consumption. Now for the remedy—a Southern Manufacturing Convention. Let us put all our watersills to work with machinery, and have all our railways meeting with Louisville, the natural and progressive farmers.

My motto is, "Hold the venerable Houston, "in my country." Let the convention be called in Louisville, as the rising commercial capital upon the Southern border. The object be declared to be to organize and extend the best system of co-operative manufacturing industry, with considerations, charters, etc., and to establish manufacturing upon this basis in every town and village of the Southern States. The system to be distributed by the convention, and the profits of labor and capital divided into leather into shoes, bellies and soles, the manufacture and profits of manufacturing rags into paper and paper into books, the profits of the boot and shoe worker, coopering, foundries, plow factories, wagon factories, woolen factories, button factories, hatters, tinners, and wooden ware. They have machines, with cost of material, machinery, and power of the machine, and number of hands to operate same, into sheeting and prints, cotonades, etc., all of our cotton goods should be manufactured in the South. The increased value on one of cotton and manufacturing most of it at home, would be worth more than raw cotton, with the smaller surplus, will enhance its value. Let us have the use and profits of manufactured tobacco, plug, twist, and cut stuff, in all its forms, and the best localities for such manufacture. Let us have the cane sugar refined, and the sorghum power flour mills. Let us establish cheese factories and let the honest bee distribute its wealth on the prairies. Let us make almost an independence in our fruit, vegetables, and the luscious melon in the sunlight. Let us preserve in useful forms the luscious fruit that now every year upon the ground, and let the decaying of the apple, the peach, and the fruit-growing capacity of the country fill with plenty and comfort. Let the workers among the mud hills should be instituted, and pottereys in our city. Buildings with information as to the best kind of machinery and manufacture should be furnished. You can enlarge the limits to be embraced by this convention.

I suggest that Gov. Stevenson be memorialized to call the convention to meet in Louisville, and that the convention be held in April next; that the Governors of the Southern States be requested to co-operate; that all co-operative associations organized or to be organized be invited as delegates; that manufacturing co-operative associations be invited to send delegates; that they be selected either for information upon all things and liberal terms, or that they be furnished with the obligation not to be binding until ratified, after the report of the committee, on the chief, general manufactures, as adopted by the convention. Let a thousand competitors be studied at once in the South. Let our boundless superior export into forms of beauty, utility and of value. Let us be independent, and trade instead of being dependent upon the North and East. The industry and morality will advance correspondingly.

PENDLETON, Ky., Nov. 10, 1869.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 11.

There was nothing on the police slate yesterday.

The Circuit Court will adjourn to-day as soon as the record is finished.

There were no criminal cases on the magistrate's dockets yesterday.

The Star Glass Works commenced the manufacture of glass jars last night.

D. Ricketts, President of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, was in town yesterday.

Augustus Bradley has been appointed to appraise the assets of the firm of Norman & Malsby, which was dissolved by the death of the late John R. Norman.

The widow of the late James J. Crumbaugh received $285 from the Odd Fellows' Aid Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was a member of that organization.

Two attaches of the New Albany and Chicago railroad—one of the freight, the other of the passenger department—are said to be concerned in some disgusting malfeasance, and soon at that.

We are informed that the professor of penmanship whom we recently mentioned as issue as having been on the chain-gang for drunkenness, was not on that gang, but was on the treadmill, which is the next step to the whipping post in the West. About twenty years ago he had a cigar store in Chicago, and was doing the most beautiful with, subsequent domestic trouble separated him and the incident mentioned in the reporter's issue is the second time he has been brilliant with the most flattering promises.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 11.

A brilliant wedding is to occur at the Presbyterian Church this evening.

The members of the Presbyterian Missionary Society entertained that in manner at Reuben Wolf's house, on Chestnut, between Maberry and Pearl, this evening.

There are but two prisoners in the county jail now, namely: Robert Hilton, for the killing of his brother-in-law near Henryville, and Rhine Goode for killing her child, the body of which was found in the river.

The County Commissioners, John Grissom, Joseph Lowe and Andrew Long, were in town yesterday, and visited Louisville on the personal of making arrangements to have our county jail enlarged.

The following named convicts of Clark county were brought down from Charlestown yesterday by Albert Taggart and Fenton W. Vaughan, and placed in the Southern State Prison: John Beer, two years; Henry Hoffman, four years; Henry Harden, two years; Carl Metz, two years; Valentine St. Jean, two years; John Brown, one year; James Phillips, one year; and Daniel Kelly, two years.

Justice Joel Smith on Tuesday married Jerome Phillips, for whom he issued a license on the 7th August, shortly after the sentence was passed. The ceremony took place in the county jail. The groom was a woman prisoner, and Phillips is a Jeffersonville ar his wife previous to his arrest. When she heard of her paramour's conviction she attempted the blossom, and the above sequel resulted.

TAKING THE BONDS.

A Suit Entered in the Jefferson County Court Regarding the Bonds Issued to Chas. Whittaker.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Question Involved—Opinions of Counsel.

The Jefferson County Court this morning disposed of a suit entered by Messrs. Bullock & Pirtle on a writ issued by the Sheriff of Jefferson county against the banks of this city, State and National, to show cause why they should not list the amount of their Government bonds for taxation. The writ was issued according to a law recently passed by the General Assembly of Kentucky empowering the Sheriff to call by writ for such property as is not returned on oath by the owners for taxation. The banks have all refused to comply with the law. They contend that it is unconstitutional, as it conflicts with the law of Congress exempting Government bonds from taxation. This is a very interesting case, and will be made a test case as to how far the General Government can go in subverting the laws of the State. It will undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court. All of the banks have employed attorneys. The following gentlemen have been engaged: Messrs. Pirtle and Caruth, Morton and Morrison, Lee and Harrison, Barr and Ogsdon, and Thompson, Booth, and Kling. Joe G. Wilson, Esq., and Colonel George Wellinger represent the Commonwealth. The arguments in the case, which have occupied the attention of counsel, were concluded yesterday. The Louisville City National Bank submitted an answer to the rule. As all are parallel cases, the decision in this one will be accepted as applying to the others. The decision of Judge Bliss will not be given until some time next week. The following is a copy of the answer referred to:

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Louisville City National Bank, response to rule:

The Louisville City National Bank, against which rule has been issued by the Sheriff to show cause why it shall not list for taxation the stock held and owned by it for the year 1869, from United States bonds, presents this response to said rule, and says:

1. The court has no authority or power to issue said rule against this respondent or take any action against this respondent under and such rule.

2. This court has no jurisdiction or power under the Constitution or any law of Kentucky to require this defendant or any of its officers to list any income for taxation under the laws of Kentucky.

3. Defendant is advised that the proceedings upon an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved March 11, 1865, entitled "An act to tax the banks of Kentucky, and for other purposes," and also an act approved February 28, 1866, entitled "An act to tax the banks of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," and also an act approved March 5, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to tax the banks,' approved March 11, 1865, and for the support of the government," approved March 5, 1866, are not constitutional, and void, in that said acts and each of them are violative of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and of the Constitution of Kentucky, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof, and of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, in that said acts and each of them are violative of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that said acts and each of them are violative of the provisions of the Constitution of Kentucky, which provides that no law shall be passed to tax United States bonds